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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

A CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

Resignation of Attorney General Hoar—Amos T. Ackerman Appointed to the Vacancy—Secretary Fish Not to Resign—The Cuban Question Settled in the House—Bingham's Proposition Adopted—The San Domingo Investigation—Exoneration of Gen. Babcock—The Taint of Jobbery Clings to the Treaty—The Investigation Into the Disbursement of the National Asylum Fund—Something More as to the President's Cuban Message—The President Anxious for the Settlement of the Georgia Question—The Free Coal Bill, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1870.

Resignation of Judge Hoar.

The resignation of Judge Hoar took every one by surprise. He was at the Senate last night during the session, but neither of the Massachusetts Senators or of the House delegation knew of his purpose. There is no cause for believing that it indicates any general change in the Cabinet. There has been no difference between the President and his Attorney General on any question of public policy, but his retirement is in pursuance of a determination announced soon after he entered upon his duties, of holding the position but a short time. He decided to resign now so as to afford an opportunity for the confirmation of his successor before the adjournment of Congress, and also to give such successor time to learn the state of the office business before Mr. Hoar leaves for the summer. There has been considerable talk of late to the effect that Mr. Fish will soon retire. The story has been in the mouths of the Cuban lobby for several weeks, and it has been unusually busy in trying to create a general impression that there is serious disagreement between the President and Secretary of State. So far as can be ascertained, there is no foundation for these reports.

Judge Hoar's Successor

Is Amos T. Ackerman, originally from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He went to Georgia when he was twenty-one, read law with Judge Berrian, the most noted counsellor of that State, and lives at Elberton, the county seat of Elbert county, some seventy miles up the river from Augusta. He is about forty-seven or forty-eight years of age, and has long been regarded as one of the ablest lawyers, as he is one of the most modest and unassuming of gentlemen. In Georgia, before the war, he was a Whig and thoroughly a rational man. He opposed secession in the most decided manner, and was held in surveillance by the rebels for his hostility. After the conscription act went into rigid operation, he avoided going into the ranks of the army by taking a nominal position on the staff of Robert Toombs. This brought him under political disabilities which were removed this winter by Congress. He holds the position of United States District Attorney for Georgia, to which he was appointed by the President on the recommendation of Joshua Hill, warmly indorsed by Mr. Hoar. If Bradley had been rejected, the Attorney General would have urged his appointment to the Supreme Bench, and the President would probably have nominated him for the vacancy. He was at the head of the Grant electoral ticket in his State during the last canvass, and is spoken of by all here who know him as a man of the highest integrity. He was a member of the convention that formed the present Constitution of Georgia, and distinguished himself therein by the advocacy of the claim of colored men to hold office. Ex-Governor Brown and Governor Bullock opposed him, and it was their influence that led to the defeat of Ackerman's effort to get a clause into the constitution putting the question at issue beyond all controversy. If his advice to the colored men in that convention had been followed, all the late troubles in that State would have been avoided. He opposed Bullock's elevation to the provisional governorship, and is not now among his friends. His course since he was made District Attorney has been such as to win for him high praise from the President and the Attorney General's office. He was not an applicant, either himself or by his friends, for the other position, and will not know of his appointment to the Cabinet till he learns of it by telegraph or mail.

The Cuban Question

Was answered in the House this morning, and will not any more at this session vex the souls of honorable Representatives. The first vote taken to-day was on Logan's amendment, construing the neutrality act of 1818 so as to give the Cubans the same right under it as Spain has. This was lost by yeas 47, nays 101. The negative being totally made up of Republicans, the twenty-four Republicans who voted with Logan being Banks, Beatty, Booker, Boyd, Buck, Clark, of Texas; Clarke, Kansas; Cobb, of North Carolina; Degener, Ferris, Fitch, Hay, Ingersoll, Julian, Lash, McKenzie, Newsham, Prosser, Roots, Sheldon, of Louisiana; Stokes, Vanhorn, Ward and Whittemore. The final question was on Mr. Bingham's substitute as against Banks's bill, and it was carried by 103 yeas to 86 nays. The affirmative vote was as before wholly Republican, and the thirty Republicans who voted with Banks were Bailey, Barry, Beatty, Blair, Booker, Boyd, Buck, Burdett, Butler, of Massachusetts, Clark of Kansas, Cobb of Wisconsin, Cobb of North Carolina, Degener, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fitch, Hamilton, Hay, Ingersoll, Julian, Logan, McKee, McKenzie, Milner, Newsham, Paine, Prosser, Roots, Shanks, Sheldon of Louisiana.

The proposition, as it goes from the House to the Senate, is as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and if he shall deem it expedient to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

It will be noted that Myers and Wilkinson, who signed the majority report, do not appear in either of these votes. Myers is out of the city, and Wilkinson was out of the House at the time of roll call. It will also be noted that in the last vote Butler was on the side of Banks. When he answered in the negative Logan caused a great laugh by crying out to him, "Oh, you've got back on our side again, have you?" Butler made no answer to this. The Cuban cause was pretty strongly represented in the galleries all the morning, and at the close of the proceedings members of the Junta and their friends retired with apparent disappointment. The joint resolution as adopted will go to Sumner's Committee in the Senate. What its fate there will be no one can yet tell, but some members object to it, that it indirectly recognizes a state of war in Cuba. So much of it as authorizes the President to protest amounts to nothing but an expression of the House on the condition of things down there, for the President and the State Department, has protested over and over again, and quite recently also to the Spanish minister. The next protest will probably be backed up with the hint that if it is not heeded, further action by Congress may be expected.

The San Domingo Inquisition.

The San Domingo committee expect to conclude their inquiry this evening or to-morrow morning. The general charges of fraud and jobbery have not been examined, as when it came to a test question the majority decided in the negative. The committee was made up of four who favor the treaty and were not favorable to an investigation, and the minority of them have pushed the inquiry as far as they were allowed. The majority will report, exonerating General Babcock from the charges made against him by Hatch, while the minority will probably hold that he has not fully cleared himself from them. There is, as has already been said, a direct contradiction between Babcock and Perry on many essential points, particularly as to conversations that took place between them during the negotiations of the treaty. Babcock partially sustains himself by the testimony of Generals Ingalls and Sackett, while Perry is partially supported by Mr. Smith, former commercial agent. Those who accept Perry's general statements as true find some confirmation of them in Babcock's admission that he did nothing to help Hatch, to which Babcock's friends answer that he had no instructions to do so; whereto the other side rejoins that without instructions he aided in getting the release of a man who had committed murder. The documents submitted leave no doubt of one thing—that the Dominican Government kept hotel as long as it dared, and only released him at the peremptory demand of the State Department, made through Perry. A good deal of the testimony taken, points to the existence of a "ring" interested in grants and property in San Domingo, largely dependent for its value on the ratification of the treaty, but there is nothing to show that Gen. Babcock was a party in this business beyond an expression of belief of some of the witnesses. The testimony when published will, however, be sufficient to convince unprejudiced persons that there is some jobbery behind the treaty. It was agreed last week that the treaty should be taken up to-day in secret session of the Senate, but neither side are ever ready for the discussion, and it will never go over till the inquiry is concluded.

The Correspondent's Answer.

Caleb Cushing put in the answer of the *Post* correspondent before the House Committee today. He submitted the papers upon which the dispatch was founded, and made some very sharp points against members for complaining of the publication of statements made by lobby agents, when every one knows that they have no difficulty in approaching members for conversation at all times. He claimed that the publication was not an indorsement of the matters stated, but simply a presentation of papers, copies of which were in the possession of a House Committee. Fitch, of Nevada, who was present, said when the answer had been read, that if it had been made in the House he would not have pressed the matter farther.

The President's Cuban Message,

About which there is so much talk, was under consideration in the Cabinet for at least two weeks before it went to Congress. The best information obtainable leads to the conclusion that it was written by Mr. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, and revised by Mr. Fish and Mr. Hoar. It was submitted to the Cabinet early last week, and approved by all members present. The President was not then, however, certain whether it would be advisable to send it in, and nothing had been determined when he went to Pennsylvania. He was, of course, kept informed during his absence of the drift of things here, and on Sunday determined to return to Washington. As soon as he got home he called the Cabinet together, and immediately after their session ended the message was sent to the Capitol. There is reason to believe that Mr. Dawes was expected to speak for the Administration in the Cuban debate in the House, and had been furnished with data showing more fully than is generally known what progress has been made by the State Department in correspondence with Spain, and what the President has good reason for believing will be accomplished if we only keep clear of entanglements with the Cubans. It is known that Dawes meant to controvert the majority report, and that he had an understanding to this effect with General Banks. The question got into such a shape last evening, however, that Banks declined to yield the floor.

The National Asylum Funds.

Farnsworth's resolution to investigate Butler in national asylum matters went to Logan's military committee to-day, and will come up for action next Monday. About the first of March Butler got through a joint resolution which passed quietly without being generally understood, which puts a fund of considerably over a million dollars at the control of Butler's board of directors, with no provision for making out vouchers, and no guard for the treasury except the requisition of the directors. It is charged that eight hundred thousand dollars have been drawn from the treasury since the passage of Butler's bill.

The Georgia Bill.

The President is very anxious to have the Georgia bill disposed of, and this week has urged several Congressmen to take it up and act on it at once. He says he is clear in the conviction that the Georgia Legislature cannot hold office any longer than to next fall under the constitution, and so far as the existence of that body is concerned, therefore, he does not deem it essential to have the so-called Bingham amendment in the bill, though there are other reasons why it may be well to accept it. The Reconstruction Committee will probably bring the bill in next week, and leave the House to attend to it as the majority may determine.

The Free Coal Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee having full attendance this morning, set aside Maynard's two penny free coal bill, and agreed upon a plain and direct measure of four lines, which simply puts bituminous coal on the free list. It was subsequently reported by Mr. Schenck and put on the calendar with a general understanding on all sides that it should be taken up for action at an early day.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1870.

CONSUL AT BUCHAREST.

The President nominated Benj. F. Pierotte, of California, Consul at Bucharest.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING POSTPONED.

The meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America in New York is postponed to the 28th inst.

RED CLOUD.

The Government authorities have decided to comply with the request made by Red Cloud recently for horses to carry his party home from the terminus of the railroad, and so notified him by telegraph. His reply, received from New York, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the intelligence has made his heart very big, and he is now very glad and grateful.

RELIEVED.

Major Rodney Smith, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and will be assigned to the Department of Dakota.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $3,346,116.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Committee on Reconstruction, at a full meeting to-day, confirmed the previous action on the Georgia bill, which omits reference to a new election of members of the Legislature, but provides for organizing and equipping the militia.

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Manufactures of the House left this afternoon for Philadelphia to meet the committee having in charge the subject of the world's exhibition of mechanics and arts in that city on the centenary of the Declaration of American Independence.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to facilitate the transportation of Eurpean, Asiatic and Australian merchandize to the interior cities of the United States and across the continent. The substitute provides only for the transportation of goods in bond across the continent.

Mr. DRAKE, member of the committee on conference appointed on the invalid pension appropriation bill stated that the House of Representatives, after being informed of the appointment of new managers on the part of the Senate, had contrary to parliamentary courtesy re-appointed their original managers. The committee did not feel disposed to submit to what the considered an indignity put upon the Senate by the House, and therefore asked to be excused further service. The committee was excused, and Morrill, of Maine, Nye and Stockton substituted in their places.

The franking bill came up as regular order of business.

After a long discussion Mr. STEWART'S motion to postpone the subject till next session was rejected, yeas 17, nays 31. Mr. DRAKE'S amendment continuing the present provisions of the law relative to the free transmission of newspapers was adopted, yeas 36, nays 17.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment continuing the franking privilege to persons upon whom it was especialy conferred by law—to the Executive Departments and the Agricultural Department—remarking that his object was to take away the franking privilege from all members of Congress and from postmasters.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would move a substitute for the entire bill.

Without a vote upon the pending amendment the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Conference Committee on the Pension Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had not been able to agree with the Senate Committee.

Mr. WHEELER reported a bill granting the island of Yerba Buenos, or Goat Island in San Francisco Bay, to the Western Pacific Railroad Company for a terminus, reserving for the United States half of the island for military purposes.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, the Senate amendments to the bill defining the duties of Pension Agents, etc., was non-concurred in and a committee of conference ordered.

The House then adjourned.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

A Sensation in Philadelphia—A Man Imprisoned for Twenty Years by his Brother—Horrible Details.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Great excitement exists here over the discovery of a poor demented creature named Herrigs, who, it appears, has been secretly imprisoned in the dwelling of his brother Joseph, corner of Fourth and Lombard streets for eighteen or twenty years. The first information of the horrible affair was communicated to the authorities by a young man living in an adjoining building, who saw a human nose protruding through a knothole in a board nailed across a small window in one of the apartments in the Herrigs's house, and hearing a strange noise, an investigation was instituted, which brought to light a most horrible spectacle. On entering a room, five by eight feet, the officers discovered the poor imbecile, seated on a rickety old chair, nearly naked, his only costume being a short petticoat, made of coarse canvass. His nervous system is entirely gone, and all that could be elicited from him was an unmeaning giggle. His reason was entirely dethroned. He was able to walk and move about, and at times seemed to have a vague conception of what was said to him. He stood up, sat down and opened his mouth in an automatic sort of way truly horrible. The apartment was covered with filth and the stench was unbearable, and an old dilapidated sofa and a rickety chair were the only articles of furniture in the living tomb. From all appearances it is evident that this miserable idiot has lived in his own filth for the almost incredible period of a score of years. He was sent to the Alms House.

His brother Joseph was arrested and subsequently released on five thousand dollars bail. Joseph keeps a cigar store in the front part of the house and is said to be in easy circumstances. One or two of the old neighbours have an indistinct recollection of seeing a feeble minded young man of about twenty years of age about the house over eighteen years ago, since which time he has been missing. When the officers tried to enter the idiot's apartment they were resisted by an old crone of over eighty years of age, who said she was the mother of John. Her daughter, together with those already mentioned, were the only occupants of the house. Joseph is reticent and indisposed to throw any light on the case. There are various stories afloat, all of which tend to make the mystery insoluble.

CUBA.

Another American Imprisoned by the Spaniards—Execution of Insurgents—Rumored Defeat and Death of Valmaseda.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *World's* Havana correspondent writes that another American citizen, a Mr. Joseph Duaney, was seized by the Spanish authorities on the 5th instant and thrown into prison, and refused permission to communicate with any one outside. He was on his way from Vera Cruz to New York, and had touched at Havana. By the merest accident the news of the outrage reached the ears of Consul-General Riddle, and possibly something may be done about it.

The execution of Cubans convicted of disloyalty continue throughout the island. Two insurgents, recruiting officers in the Sagua District, were hunted down with bloodhounds and captured. One of them, named Terra, was so badly bitten and mangled by the dogs that when he was executed he was unable to stand, and was obliged to receive the fatal bullets while sitting on a chair.

A rumor prevailed at Havana that General Valmaseda has been routed and killed near Bayamo.

HAVANA, June 16.—*Via* LAKE CITY, June 16.—Gen. Merdo has assumed command of Santiago. The three gentlemen taken prisoner a few days ago on the Cayo Cruze, left Nassau in February for the Cuban coast, where they were falsely reported as slain by the crew. No doubt they have important relations with the rebel leaders. General Baldsrich has been placed in command of the government of Porto Rico.

HAVANA, June 16.—Guiteras and Peralta, the two men captured on the Cayo Cruz, have been executed at Puerto Principe, and the third, Carmeno, is sentenced to ten years confinement in the penitentiary. Col. Aguilas Colimen, operating in the direction of Najaza, has taken a number of prisoners and killed twenty-six rebels. The Captain General, on his birthday, pardoned a soldier who had been sentenced to death and liberated twenty-seven rebel prisoners, mostly negroes. The insurgent leader Sanguihe has been wounded, and Augustin Aguillar, an insurgent prefect, killed.

Pier, Dannals & Co.

Deliver their cream ale to all parts of the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, and ship promptly by rail or boat. Orders can be left at the brewery on Stevenson street, or sent by mail. †

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 16.—Receipts of cattle heavy; market dull and ¼@½c lower; common to prime shipping cattle 7@9¾c; stock 5@6½c. Sheep very dull and receipts liberal; western $4@5 50; Canada $5 50@6 50. No lambs in the market. Receipts of hogs light; market active at $9@9 37½.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Crop Prospects—Political Complexion of the New Prussian Chamber—The Irish Land Bill—Infallibility to be Adopted—Sermon to be Delivered by Dean Stanley on the Death of Dickens—Activity in the English Iron Trade—Exclusion of Doctrinal Religion from Austrian Schools—Yachting—Health of Napoleon—Laboulaye Not Coming to Washington—Will Be Excommunicated, &c., &c.

Crops of Eastern Europe.

LONDON, June 15.—According to official advices from Pesth the grain crops of Eastern Europe promise a satisfactory harvest.

The Prussian Chamber.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—The political complexion of the new Chamber is about the same as the last House. A ministerial crisis is expected in consequence.

Committed for Fraud.

LONDON, June 15.—The Directors of the Monarch Insurance Company, which failed some time ago, have been committed for trial on charges of fraud.

The Irish Land Bill.

In the House of Lords last night, Earl Granville moved the second reading of the Irish Land bill. He said, refraining from partizan topics, he would simply demonstrate the necessity for this legislation. The law as it stood at present was confessedly unsatisfactory. The tenure of land in Ireland was insecure, and evictions without compensation for improvements made by tenants were common. The landlords had their grievances, too. Rents were lower and their payment less certain in Ireland than in any other country in Europe, while the interest on bonds and mortgages was greater. He referred to the difficulties the landlords had with their tenants, and the outrages which had been committed, and analyzed the previous attempts at legislation on the subject. A final settlement was sought for. It has been impossible hitherto, but now it was possible. He proceeded to show that the tendency of the present scheme was to produce prosperity, order and peace.

Catholic Ticket Elected.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—The Catholic ticket was generally successful at the recent elections.

Infallibility to be Adopted.

LONDON, June 15.—Dispatches from Rome leave no doubt of the adoption by the Ecumenical Council of the dogma of infallibility as proposed to the Council, including the anathema.

Dean Stanley to Deliver a Sermon on the Death of Dickens.

Dean Stanley will deliver a sermon at Westminster Abbey next Sunday, on the death of Charles Dickens. Intense eagerness is manifested by the public to obtain places in the Abbey on the occasion. The grave of Dickens is entirely covered with flowers, deposited by the visitors who have thronged the spot since his funeral.

Activity in the English Iron Trade.

The iron trade in England is extremely active.

Royal Meeting.

It is said the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia met at Ems to arrange a marriage between Prince Vladimer, second son of the Czar and the Prussian Princess.

Another Princess.

Princess Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince, has given birth to a daughter.

Religion in Schools.

VIENNA, June 15.—The convention of German teachers now in session has adopted a resolution favoring the exclusion of doctrinal religion from schools, and the retention of natural religion.

"All the Year Round."

LONDON, June 15.—In accordance with the wish of Mr. Dickens *All the Year Round* will remain under the charge of his eldest son.

Yachting.

The *Standard* is sorry to hear the owners of American yachts decline to compete for the Prince of Wales cup. It says their objection to time allowance is an insufficient excuse, and the course proposed is unobjectionable.

Napoleon's Health.

PARIS, Evening, June 15.—The condition of the Emperor's health has a depressing effect.

Laboulaye not Coming.

Laboulaye, who, report said, was going to Washington, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Brussels.

Submit or be Excommunicated.

ROME, June 15.—The Pope has fixed the 22d of July as the utmost limit of time to be allowed the Armenians to make submission to the Holy See, failing in which they will be excommunicated.

The Marquis of Bute.

LONDON, June 16—2 o'clock P. M.—Capel denies that the Marquis of Bute has renounced the Catholic faith and joined the Protestants.

The "Times" on Infallibility.

The *Times*, in discussing the forthcoming promulgation of infallibility, says the Pope's successors will suffer from his whim of insisting upon being made God upon earth.

State Visit.

LONDON, June 16.—The Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandria are to make a state visit to Reading on the first of July. The municipal authorities and citizens generally are making extensive preparations for their reception.

Aquatic.

Renforth, of the Tyne crew, publishes a card in which he assures the public that the rowing match between the Tyne and St. John's, N. B., crews will surely come off, and that the stakes are put up.

The Ascot Races.

LONDON, June 16.—The Ascot gold cup was won by Sadinus, Rosabers second, Muster third.

Paris Items.

PARIS, June 16.—A bill relieving from duty all grain imported into France was introduced into the Corps Legislatif to-day, and referred to a committee.

The abolition of stamp duty on newspapers has been decided on by the government.

The Consul General of the United States entertained at a dinner last night the new Minister to Washington, Prevost Parodal. Among the guests were the new French Minister to Switzerland, several members of the Cabinet and Laboulaye.

The *Journal des Debats* eulogizes the appointment of Paradol, and says he is clearly the right man in the right place.

M. Billonet is appointed Secretary of the first class to the French Legation at Washington, M. Noirmont second class. They sail for New York with the new Ambassador in a few days.

The examination of the officers of the International Workmen's Society takes place on the 22d inst. before the police tribunal. The charge made against them is for maintaining a secret society contrary to the law.

The Emperor is still suffering from gout.

Muszcio, formerly of New York, was appointed musical director of the Italian opera in Paris.

The President's Message in Spain.

MADRID, June 16.—Great satisfaction is felt here at the message of President Grant on the Cuban question.

Cut Out by a Scotch Marriage.

LONDON, June 16.—In the case of Hill *vs.* Ribbetts, wherein inheritance to the property of the late Mr. White, of Yorkshire, amounting to two hundred thousand pounds, was claimed by a daughter born in New York, the claim was barred by proofs of a valid Scotch marriage of the deceased previous to the marriage in New York.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, June 15.—Arrived, steamship Bavaria, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, June 15.—Arrived, steamship Peruvian, from Quebec.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 15.—Arrived, steamship Union, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, June 16.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92¾. American securities—'62s, 90½; '65s, 89¼; 67s, 89¼; 10-40s, 87. Eries, 18⅝; Illinois 113¾; Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands 10⅛d; Orleans 10½d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 9d@10s 10d; red western No. 2 9s 9d@10s.

Western flour 23@24s. Corn—No 2 mixed 31s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s.

Pork heavy at 102s 6d. Beef 111s. Lard 70s. Cheese 67s. Bacon 57s for Cumberland cut; 63s for short rib. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, June 16.—Tallow dull at 45s 6d. Sugar—to arrive active at 27s 6d.

HAVRE, June 16.—Cotton quiet at 120 francs.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—Bonds firm.

ANTWERP, June 16.—Petroleum quiet.

PARIS, June 16.—Bourse closed firm; rentes 73 francs 32 centimes.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Hartford and Erie Railroad Aid Bill in the Massachusetts Legislature—Important Modifications.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Hartford and Erie aid bill passed the Senate to engrossment yesterday, 22 to 14, with some important modifications, which provide for the completion of the road to Willimantic; for a new election of directors within three months; for the completion of the work on the South Boston Flats, and that the bonds deposited as security for scrip yet to be issued shall not be exchanged for second mortgage bonds.

THE WEATHER

New York—Clear; pleasant; S. W.; ther. 78°.
Philadelphia—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 77°.
Baltimore—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 77°.
Detroit—Cloudy; N. E.; ther. 61°.
Cincinnati—Clear; N. W.; ther. 66°.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 72°.
Indianapolis—Clear; N. E; ther. 68°.
Chicago—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 66°.
St. Louis—Cloudy; N. E.; ther. 74°.
Little Rock—Raining hard; N. E; ther. 72°.
Omaha—Clear and bright; ther. 66°.

Yesterday afternoon a torpedo, consisting of a hogshead, with five hundred pounds of powder, was exploded under the hull of the iron-clad New Iron Sides, in the Delaware, at Philadelphia, breaking the hull into fragments. The force of the explosion was sufficient to throw some immense iron plates sixty feet into the air.

Excitement in Wheat and Flour.

Further advances in prices of wheat and flour is reported by our flour and tea men, Jenkins & Bro. See their advertisement. †

THE SAENGERFEST.

Inauguration of the Grand Concert—Seats all Filled and Every Inch of Standing Room Occupied—Fifteen Thousand Persons in Attendance—The Building Considered too Small—Mrs. Edmund Enthusiastically Received.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—The grand concert was inaugurated to-night with great success. The audience was immense, all seats being filled, and every inch of standing room was occupied. The audience is certainly 15,000. The managers now see they built the house too small. In the vicinity of the stage the music was greatly enjoyed, but from the center to the entrance so many persons were uncomfortably situated that there was, early in the evening, too much noise to allow hearing satisfactorily. The grand orchestra consists of sixty violins, twenty-two violas, two hundred and ten violincellos, sixteen double bass, eight French horns, eight trumpets, two tubas, one kettle drum, one bass drum, one timpani, four bassoons, two oboes, four trombones, six flutes, eight clarionets, and a chorus of one thousand five hundred. The concert commenced with "Columbus," by the grand orchestra, which was well received but scarcely produced the enthusiasm that was expected. "Der Sturm," by Smythe, executed by all the singers of the Bund and full orchestra, was admirably executed and received enthusiastic applause. When Mrs. Edmund Dexter came upon the stage, she was greeted with demonstrations of enthusiasm. She sang an aria from Figaro's "Hochzeit," in a manner to secure immense applause. Next came Wenzel Kopta, from Prague, who is now delighting the audience on the violin, in the concert for violin in E, by Mendelssohn.

Another grand concert will be given tomorrow night. Dr. Herman Vogel, the distinguished photographer of Berlin, is here attending the festival. At the concert Saturday night the Louisville Frohstun, Sandusky, Cleveland and Wooster Mænnerchors; Cleveland Gesangverein, Columbus Mænnerchor and Arion des Westens, of St. Louis, will participate.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Blyerr and Kennard, sentenced to death at Louisville, for the murder of a negro family, have been respited until the first of October. This is the second respite granted them.

A meteor of the most brilliant character fell Wednesday evening at the corner of Grand and Norfolk streets, New York, nearly demolishing a cart and injuring the horse and frightening the spectators. Another fell about the same time in Bleecker street, but doing no further damage than ploughing up cobble stones. Both meteors descended with great force, giving many colored fires in their descent.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Medical Association is now in session in Cleveland.

Reports from all parts of Illinois represent the crop prospects as good. The dry weather of May and the early part of June was detrimental to grass and small grain, but the recent rains have considerably improved appearances, and farmers now look for an average yield. Wheat is heading out in the northern and central portions of the State. Oats and rye are rather thin, but look healthy and promise a fair field. The chintz bug has made its appearance in several localities, but not in sufficient numbers to cause serious apprehension. Corn is coming forward finely since the recent rains. Potatoes are suffering somewhat from potato bugs. Fruits of all kinds promise a rather meagre yield, although in some localities an average crop is anticipated.

A passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad coming east Thursday night ran into a squad of mounted Indians three miles east of Ogallalla Station. Several shots were fired by the Indians, taking effect in the cab, and several horses were killed by the engine. No one on the train was hurt. A company of cavalry are in close pursuit of the Indians.

The annual meeting of the Western Unitarian Conference was opened in Cleveland, on Wednesday evening, with a sermon by the Rev. Robert Colyer. The Conference will remain in session during the remainder of the week. There is a large delegation present.

The meeting of the provisional directors of the Erie and International Ship Canal held at Niagara, Ont., Wednesday, was numerously attended by influential Americans and Canadians. G. P. Dodge, of New York, was elected President; August Morrison, of Toronto, Vice President, and Walter Stanley, Engineer. The President subscribed to $100,000 stock, and other subscriptions were announced.

A freight train on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad ran into the head car of another train near Maurice station, yesterday, instantly killing James Dugan.

A convention of delegates from the manufacturers and inventors of the North American continent, for the consideration of the great questions in which they are mutually interested, has been proposed to be held in Cincinnati about the time of the Industrial Exposition in September next.

In the Maine Republican Convention on Wednesday, Hon. Sidney Perham was nominated for Governor.

The Supreme Council of the Scottish Rites of Masons, thirty-third degree, for the northern jurisdiction of the United States, commenced its sessions in Cincinnati on Wednesday, and will close to-day, after conferring the degree on several candidates. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Josiah Hayden Drummond, M. P. S. G. C; E. T. Carson, P. G. L. T. C; Clinton Freeman Paige, G. M. of S.; Heman Ely, G. T.; Gen. Daniel Sickles, G. R. S.; Natheneil Bradstreet Shurtleff, G. K. of A.; Samuel Crocker Lawrence, G. G. of G.; Elbridge Gary Hamilton, M. of C.; Homer Stanley Goodwin, G. M.; Gen. Robert Harris Foss, G. S. B. Deputies of the Supreme Council—Abner Bourne Thompson, for Maine; Wm. Barret, New Hampshire; Samuel Crocker, Lawrence, Massachusetts; Nathan Hammitt Gould, Rhode Island; Charles William Carter, Connecticut; Wm. Welch, New York; John Sheville, New Jersey; Anthony E. Stocker, Pennsylvania; David Burnham Tracy, Michigan; Enoch Terry, Carson, Ohio; John Caven, Indiana; V. L. Hulbert, Illinois; Alvin B. Alden Wisconsin.

The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of Indiana, at Princeton, yesterday nominated Capt. H. C. Gooding, of Evansville, on the fourth ballot.

A party of Indians suddenly appeared at Cottonwood Springs, near Burk's Rancne, two miles West of Fort McPherson, yesterday and wounded a citizen who was herding cattle. A larger party of about one hundred Indians also appeared at about the same time at the mouth of Morrow's Canon, seven miles west of Fort McPherson. Two companies of cavalry are in close pursuit.

A train going west on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, near Athol, Mass., broke through a bridge, killing three persons and wounding several others.

The Union Reform Convention at Columbia, S. C., yesterday nominated for Governor, R. B. Carpenter, formerly of Kentucky, and a tried Republican.

An Omaha, Nebraska, dispatch of yesterday says: A freight train on the Union Pacific Railroad ran through the Pappallion bridge last night, throwing the engine and eight cars into the stream. Trains are delayed in consequence.

The one hundred and fifty Indians who crossed the railroad track near Ogalalla station on the night of the 14th, were pursued by Maj. Wells and a company of the Second Cavalry, who captured ten head of horses, all their camp equipage, forty-five packs of robes and a large lot of dressed meats.

Hon. Charles Hitchcock, of Chicago, was yesterday nominated as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court for the Seventh District under the new constitution.

A man named Patterson, section boss on the Northwestern railway, at Montana, Iowa, was shot from an ambush a few miles from that place Wednesday last. The murderer is supposed to be one Stanley, with whom the deceased had heretofore had a difficulty.

The crop reports received this week from two-thirds of the counties in Iowa, all give glowing accounts of the appearance of the crops. All kinds of rain have prevailed, supplying the moisture previously needed.

The Canal Board, of Albany, New York, has resolved to reduce the tolls on various articles of iron and steel to half a mill per thousand pounds per mile.

The Catholic priests of the Vincennes, Ind., diocese held a meeting at New Albany on Tuesday, and ordered a cable dispatch to be sent to Rome expressing the wish that a definition of the Papal infallibility be forwarded them.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1870.

SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Jas. Keenan was convicted of shooting Patrick Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*, on the 28th of February last, and sent to the State Prison for ten years by Recorder Hackett. Meehan has recovered from the effects of the injuries.

TRANSPORTATION OF BREADSTUFFS TO FRANCE.

All the available shipping in port is being rapidly taken up for Havre and the transportation of breadstuffs to France. The steamer of the National line was to-day put on for Havre, and in ten minutes all her freight room was engaged.

PRINCESS EDITHE MONTEZ

Has sued Woodhull & Claflin for the recovery of a three thousand dollar diamond ring and two thousand dollars in money, which she says she deposited with them.

RED CLOUD AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Cooper Institute was crowded at noon today by people anxious to hear the remarks of Red Cloud and look upon the Sioux Chief. Peter Cooper presided, and made a speech favoring conciliatory measures toward the Indians, and denouncing the warlike policy of the Government.

Red Cloud spoke through an interpreter for about half an hour. He said the reports of the doings of the Indians were all one-sided. There is some good in us, although you are told we are murderers and thieves. We have given you all the lands we had, but now we have no more. My dear friends, we want you to help us with the government. The Great Spirit made us poor and ignorant, and you rich and wise. We have children to raise like you, and we want you to help us raise them. In 1852 the Great Father made a treaty with us that we should keep our country open for five years. We respected the treaty. We never committed depredations until the troops were sent and killed our people. Goods were sent us frequently, but reached us only once. Soon after the Government took away the only good man (Col. Fitzpatrick) we ever had. The Government said we should go to farming. Some of our people went to Fort Laramie, but they got very poor. We only want peace and justice, and we went to Washington for that purpose, and that is the reason we are here now. In 1868 we signed treaties brought by men, and as we were ignorant, we did not know their contents. When I went to Washington, the Great Father told me what the treaty was and what we had signed. I then said that I had been deceived and that the interpreter had deceived me.

BASE BALL.

The Red Stockings beat the Resolutes, of Waverly, N. J., to-day, 22 to 7.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The suit of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, of Hoboken, against the executors of the estate of the late Edward A. Stevens, to determine whether the charitable bequests of her husband, especially the gift of the Stevens Battery to the State of New Jersey, are valid, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the failure of the lower House of Congress to concur with the Senate in granting permission to the State to receive the gift.

STEPHEN MASSETT,

A Wall street broker, and nephew of Jeems Pipes, has disappeared, in consequence of unfortunate speculations in which he lost $150,000.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Erie Railroad Company continue the war against Vanderbilt and the New York Central Road by a further reduction of freight and passenger rates. First class fare to Cincinnati is reduced to $17, and to Louisville to $21. It is exected the Vanderbilt lines will make an equal if not a greater reduction.

RETURNED.

Frederick A. Lane, the legal member of the Erie *triumvirate* returned yesterday in the French steamer St. Laurent.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

George S. A. Brownley, claiming to be Deputy United States Marshal, of Nashville, Tennessee, was arrested yesterday, charged with being a dealer in counterfeit money. In his possession was found $3,600 counterfeit United States currency notes.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, sailed to-day in the steamer America for Europe.

SQUIRE NEWBERRY

Has recovered $2,500 for the loss of jewelry from his store during the July riots in 1863.

THE UNION LEAGUE AND INCOME TAX.

The Union League Club to night adopted a resolution favoring the repeal of the income tax.

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL—ACCIDENT.

The Beethoven festival was fairly attended to-day. The performances were excellent. One member of the Handel and Haydn Society, Mr. Rothanly, was gored in the street by an infuriated bull, and it is hardly expected he will recover.

MEXICO.

Adjournment of Congress—Earthquake With Great Loss of Life and Property—The Revolt in Guayamas Quelled—The Property of an American Embargoed for Refusing to Pay Exorbitant Duties.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11, *via* HAVANA, June 16.—The National Congress adjourned on the 31st of May. President Juarez, in his closing message, says the revolutionists in San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas are reduced to petty bands, and measures are taken by the Government, in co-operation with Congress, which will prove of great benefit to the country in the future.

An earthquake on the 18th of May was felt at Tabasco, and all the churches and nearly all the private dwellings at Mahutlan were thrown to the ground by the shock. Near Perchutta the roads were rendered impassable; the rocks fell from the mountain sides and filled them up. The loss of life is larger than was at first estimated.

The revolt at Guayamas has been quelled.

A new gold mine has been discovered near Jalapa.

The Governor of Guerrera has been impeached.

The custom house at Mazatlan has embargoed the property of Henry Brooks, an American, who refused to pay the exorbitant port duties.

It is reported that Placida Vega, who attempted to attack Rosario, but defeated, was compelled to take flight.

STATE NEWS.

John Marshman, Sr., died at his residence in Canton township, Washington county, on Friday, the 10th instant, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was born in Maryland, near Bladensburgh, in September, 1780, and had resided in Washington county since 1786.

Thomas W. Morgan, of Scranton, was seriously stabbed Friday night by a party of three ruffians. Mr. Morgan had interfered to save a drunken man whom they were beating.

Edward Berr, aged seven years, was drowned Monday, while bathing in the river at Scranton.

The Methodist congregation of Girard, Erie county, Rev. A. Dillerton, pastor, are engaged in building one of the finest churches in the Erie Conference. It approaches completion, and will be dedicated sometime in September.

Lancaster is agitating the subject of public drinking fountains.

Robert Hall, of Washington, was accidentally shot on Monday last, by J. S. Margerum, who had borrowed a gun, being told it was not loaded. He playfully pointed it at young Hall, when the weapon was discharged, the shot entering Hall's face and neck.

The Philadelphia City Councils have appropriated $700,000 for the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill, near Fairmount. This is the bridge which had been so long talked of, and which is intended to avoid the dangerous crossing over the Pennsylvania Railroad which renders the approach to the Suspension Bridge dangerous. The new road is to cross the Pennsylvania Railroad by a bridge, and it will approach the eastern side of the river south of the present terminus of the Suspension Bridge.

The Washington *Reporter* says: Hon. A. K. M'Clure, of Philadelphia, has been invited to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of our College at the Commencement, which takes place on the 4th of August, and has signified his acceptance of the same. Col. M'Clure is one of the most eloquent and attractive orators in the State, and an unusually brilliant address may be expected.

The Williamsport *Gazette* states that a raft went over Muncy dam on Monday last, and one of the two men upon it was drowned. He was from Clearfield county.

The York *True Democrat* says: We are told that a few weeks ago there was a child born in Bottstown, in this county, with a head and face like a tame rabbit and the rest of the body like a human being. The head of the child is covered with snow white hair, and its eyes are a beautiful pink. It was living at last accounts.

A young lady named Kate Zeigler, employed in a paper mill at York, fell through the floor and was caught in the cogs of the machinery, which stripped her of her clothing. Her garments clogged the wheels and stopped them, and she escaped with a few bruises.

H. H. Williams, of New Cumberland, was knocked from a raft Monday night and drowned.

A letter from Gettysburg to the New York *Tribune* states that the waters of the springs at that place are a solvent of calculus. This is highly important, if true.

Rev. W. P. Bignell writes to the *Christian Advocate*, warning the members of the Erie Conference against Charles Whitcomb, an arrant imposter, who is now circulating within its bounds. During his absence, a few weeks since, Whitcomb got access to his pulpit at Titusville, took sick, and remained with one of the families of his church, representing himself as from Topeka, Kansas, where he had labored successfully as a minister; but Rev. Bignell could not find his name among the minutes of the Kansas Conference. In the meantime, Rev. Dobbs, of Erie, appeared in Titusville, and recognized Whitcomb as the same person who had twice attempted to play the same game on him, once at Randolph, and again at Erie. As soon as discovered he summarily left Titusville, soon enough to stop a subscription that was being raised among the members of the G. A. R. He was going on crutches, and professed to have been a member of the Seventh Ohio Regiment.

George Meese was struck on the head by the limb of a tree he was felling, near Salisbury, Somerset county, one day last week, and so severely injured that he cannot recover.

John Ryan, of Prospect Hill, Cambria county, attempted to jump on a passenger train as it was leaving the depot, fell under the car and was so crushed that he died the next day. He was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident.

By the fall of a tree in Southampton township, Bedford county, last week, a son of Mr. James Bowman was instantly killed.

Dr. Benjamin Mishler, the go-ahead Lancasterian, accomplished the feat last week of putting an additional story and new roof on one of his houses inside of twenty-four working hours, plastering, painting and finishing it all out complete.

A little child in Norristown narrowly escaped suffocation in a trunk. It was playing therein, when the lid fell on a self-locker. The frantic parents for over an hour heard its cries, but searched everywhere but the right place. Finally the father unlocked the trunk, and it was rescued when almost dead.

The tavern keepers at Indiana, incensed at the refusal to grant license to sell liquor, closed their houses entirely last Monday—the day on which Court met, and when the town was filled with strangers. A meeting of citizens was called, and private houses thrown for the entertainment of visitors. Subscriptions for the building of a new hotel, to be conducted on temperance principles, have been made, and it bids fair to be erected.

A man named James Faust, of Wernersville, Berks county, got drunk Monday and beat his wife terribly, breaking three of her ribs and her right elbow, and otherwise severely injuring her. After whipping her to his satisfaction, he went to bed, leaving her lying unconscious on the floor, where she was found by one of her children, and a doctor was called in. The brute was next day arrested and lodged in prison.

Alfred Jordan, three years old, fell from a skiff at Lewisburg last week, and was drowned.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says there is on exhibition at a church festival in that city a paper printed at Ulster, N. Y., January 4, 1,800. We should like to see it.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* makes mention of having received a monster stalk of rhubarb. The entire length of the stalk and leaf is four feet eleven and a half inches, and the leaf is nearly four feet in diameter; the solid part of the stem being thirty-two inches long and three inches in diameter.

Mrs. Getschell, of Philadelphia, who, a few days ago, fired upon a burglar in her house, is a niece of the naval hero, Commodore Stephen Decatur, and daughter of Major Levi Twiggs, of the Marine Corps, who fell at Chepultepec. Blood will tell.

Juniata county is agitated about the discovery of valuable deposits of iron ore within her borders.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: During the past few days our town and vicinity have been visited with the hardest rains and most destructive floods which have been known for a number of years. The loss throughout the county, in the destruction of public and private property, the destruction of bridges, fences, grass, grain and other growing crops, is no doubt incalculable, and falls heavily upon the farming community, at a time when the prospects for an abundant crop of everything never were more favorable.

THE RAILWAY EXCURSION.

Our Visitors En Route for Their Homes.

The Trip from Pittsburgh to Erie.

The Pennsylvania Chemical Works at Natrona—Allegheny Junction — Kittaning — Brady's Bend—Scene on the Route.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VENANGO CITY, June 16, 1870.

THE DEPARTURE FROM PITTSBURGH.

This morning, before Pittsburgh was fully astir, the gentlemen composing the Southern Railway excursion, having breakfasted early, bid adieu to the Union Depot and the city of smoke, and in the cars of the special train, left the depot, passing over the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad track to Allegheny, and there connecting with the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, on which it sped to Natrona. The following Pittsburghers were on the train: Messrs. James McC. Creighton, General Agent, and Robert Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. Aaron French, of the Steel Spring Works; Mr. Durgin, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works; Hon. Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, and Mr. Dickson, of Dickson, Marshall & Co.

NATRONA—THE SODA WORKS.

The first stop made was at Natrona, twenty-three miles from Allegheny City, where the excursionists alighted and were shown through the Pennsylvania Chemical Works, which is more familiarly known as the Soda Works.

Mr. Clifford Pemberton, General Agent of the Company, and his brother, met the party in Allegheny, and accompanied them to the works, where Mr. John Juhler, the Assistant Chemist, explained fully the various processes resorted to in producing their manufactures. The party were shown an immense pile of kryolite, the cost of which is $40 per ton. This article was first discovered and used as an article of commerce in America in 1865, previous to which time it had never been introduced here. It comes from "Greenland's icy mountains," and can only be shipped during the summer months. Large quantities of it are now being received in Philadelphia. About twenty-four per cent. of the kryolite is aluminum, and seventy-six per cent. soda. When it is remembered that this is the only works of the kind in America, and our people would be compelled, in the event of a war with England, to depend solely upon it for its material for paper, soap and bread stuffs, the place becomes one of great importance. It is useless to add that the party were delighted with the visit. The grounds on which the works are located comprise between seventy and eighty acres, twenty-five of which have buildings erected thereon. The capital invested in the works is one million dollars, and the sales annually amount to a million and a half of dollars. The works run the whole year round, and employ about five hundred hands.

Following is a list of the articles manufactured at these works:

Refined saponifier—Bi-carb. soda, saleratus, sal-soda, caustic soda, copperas, porous alum, crystallized alum, extract of alum, (for paper makers,) fluoride of calcium, hydrate of alumina, carbon oil, Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye—Soda ash, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, common salt, nitric acid, ammonia, aqua fortis, chlo. calcium, chlo. zinc, benzine, ox. iron paint, kryolith.

The capacity of the works is as follows, the figures showing the products annually: By-carbonate of soda, 5,000,000 lbs; sal soda, 5,000,000 lbs; caustic soda, 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 lbs; porous alum, 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 lbs; sulphuric acid, 25,000 to 30,000 carboys; salt, 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 lbs, and muriatic and nitric acid, alumina and other articles in lesser quantities. The firm manufacture their own boxes for concentrated lye, barrels, &c., and turn out about 3,000 packages weekly.

The porous alum mentioned above is manufactured in large quantities, the works producing about 140,000 pounds per week. It is used principally in the manufacture of paper, and is fifty per cent. stronger than the ordinary alum.

The sulphur used in making sulphuric acid is brought from Sicily, and is very expensive.

Mr. Pemberton, the superintendent and chemist, was not present at the works, but Mr. Clifford Pemberton and the chemist, Mr. Juhler, explained fully the mode of treating the kryolite on separating the various elements. Hon. Columbus Delano, as on the previous tours, evinced intense interest in the works, and listened to all that was said by the chemist. We append a brief description of the process of reducing the kryolite to bi-carbonate of soda. They first grind the kryolite fine, and then burn it, in order to make it dissolve easily. Lime is ground fine, mixed with the kryolite, and this admixture goes to the tanks where it is saturated with water. The soda alumni is then dissolved, the fluorine unites with the lime, forming floride of calcium, which precipitates. The solution of soda and aluminum is then carried to another department, and agitated with carbonic acid, which, meeting with the soda, forms carbonate of soda, and the aluminum is precipitated. The soda is then boiled down and crystalized to sal soda, and then part of that is put into chambers again, and impregnated with carbonic acid, producing by-carbonate of soda. By boiling the carbonate of soda, caustic or concentrated soda is produced.

An hour was passed pleasantly and profitably in the works, and then the visitors took their leave, having laden themselves with specimens of the products of the works, and the train sped northward.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY JUNCTION.

The train arrived at the junction at ten minutes past eight o'clock, where it connected with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and after inspection started on the trip northward. Col. J. J. Lawrence, superintendent, and Thos. M. King, assistant superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, joined the excursionists here, and accompanied them over their excellently managed road.

Col. W. D. Slack, Superintendent of the Brady's Bend Iron Works, also came aboard the train at this point. The special time schedule arranged for the transit of the excursion train over the road provided a clear track, so that no delay whatever was occasioned. The speed of the train was about thirty-three miles per hour.

KITTANING.

At Kittanning the speed of the train was lessened, and the party had an opportunity of looking at that town, and viewing the magnificent scenery presented thereabouts.

BRADY'S BEND.

Arrived here, the train was stopped and the Brady's Bend Iron Works on the other side of the river was pointed out. Only a portion of the works could be seen, the intervening hills hiding them. The party no doubt would have been delighted to have gone over to the works, but want of time prevented it. Suffice it to say that they were pleased with the appearance of the "Bend," and expressed surprise when on being informed that the company owned six thousand acres of land, on which they could spread their extensive works.

THE SCENERY.

The scenery between the Junction and Brady's Bend was really grand, as those of our readers who have been over the road well know, and the expression of sentiment was entirely in favor of the Allegheny Valley scenery. There was a slight fall of rain during the morning, but subsequently the clouds were dispelled, and a clear sky appeared. The scenery was magnificent, and a fine view of the endless ranges of hills, meadows, and the winding Allegheny river was given.

AT THE GRAHAM OIL WELL.

At Graham's Landing, eighty-two miles from the city, the train stopped, the excursionists alighted and were conducted about the grounds on which the Graham oil well is located. The well is 850 feet deep, and pumps between fifteen and seventeen barrels daily, though it does not run steadily. It is owned by Col. Wm. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, and others. After leaving here, the train did not stop until it arrived at

PARKER'S LANDING,

Where Captain J. Chalfant, of Chalfant, Graff & Co., Parker's Landing, met us. Mr. Chalfant's firm manufacture oil well tools, and supply the trade generally along the road. The excursion party received a very valuable addition in Capt. Chalfant.

FOXBURG.

Here the train halted again, and the party alighted and visited another oil well, the pumping capacity of which was larger than the one previously visited.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

The excursionists indulged in lengthy conversations in reference to the manufactories visited in Pittsburgh, and the magnitude of the same, and particularly dwelt upon the Monongahela inclined plane, the projectors being highly complimented, and also the manufacture of steel springs, of which Messrs. Aaron French & Co. are the pioneers of the city and country. The works were started in January, 1865, and the light cast steel car springs began for the first time in the world, and the firm now challenge the universe to excel them. These springs, the test of which we published yesterday, may be found on the Grand Trunk Railroad, on all the rolling stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and only last week an order was received for a lot for the Great Western Railroad in Canada. There are thirty-five hands employed in the works, and the capacity is about three tons per day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ARRIVED AT ERIE.

ERIE, PA., June 16, 1870.

The excursion arrived at Erie *via* the Western Pennsylvania, Allegheny Valley, Oil Creek and Allegheny River, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 8 P. M., having had a most delightful time on the way, viewing the scenery, the oil regions, &c. The train stopped while *en route* and the excursionists had a chance to examine more closely into the operations of the oil wells. They were conveyed in carriages from the depot in Erie to the Reed House, where they remain over night, and to-morrow will leave for Baltimore *via* the Philadelphia, Erie and Northern Central railways. Before leaving Erie in the morning an excursion over the lake will take place. Hon. Columbus Delano still remains with the party. Notwithstanding several have gone home, the party is as large as ever. S.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, June 16, 1870.

River rising slowly, with forty-four inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 63° at 6 P. M. F.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, June 16, 1870.

River stationary with four feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 73° at 4 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 16, 1870.

River falling slowly, with about five and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 69° at 4 P. M. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 16, 1870.

River falling slowly, with four feet two inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 72° at 6 P. M. F.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Philadelphia held their nominating conventions on Wednesday, and do not appear to have been entirely harmonious. For Assembly nearly an entirely new deal was made, few of the former members having been renominated. In the First Congressional District Benjamin Huckle was nominated; in the Second District, John V. Creeley; in the Third, Hon. Leonard Meyers was renominated; and in the Fourth Hon. W. D. Kelley was unanimously renominated. In the Third Senatorial District Benjamin W. Thomas was nominated on the third ballot. Following are the nominations for Assembly as far as known, with the old members:

Dist.	*Candidate.*	*Old Member.*
1.	Jos. R. Edmonson	Lewis B. Thomas, Rep.
2.	William Stevenson	Geo. E. Maxwell, Rep.
3.	....	*Samuel Josephs, Dem.*
4.	William Elliott	William Elliott, Rep.
5.	William Duffy	*Ed. G. Carlin, Dem.*
6.	Charles Kleckner	*John F. Mooney, Dem.*
7.	Robert Johnston	Robert Johnston, Rep.
8.	William L. Marshall	James V. Stokes, Rep.
9.	....	*Samuel D. Bailey, Dem.*
10.	James E. Reyburn	Elisha W. Davis, Rep.
11.	Samuel M. Hager	William M. Bunn, Rep.
12.	John Lamon	Alex. Adaire, Rep.
13.	....	*John Forsyth, Dem.*
14.	....	John Cloud, Rep.
15.	....	Adam Albright, Rep.
16.	William F. Smith	M. C. Hong, Rep.
17.	Watson Comly	Watson Comly, Rep.
18.	James A. Miller	James A. Miller, Rep.

For Receiver of Taxes Robert P. Beatty was nominated. For Surveyor of the Third District D. Hudson Shedaker was chosen. Wm. R. Leeds was nominated for Sheriff, after a very severe struggle, over General Bingham.

The Republican primary election in Butler county was held on Monday last. Below we give the total vote of each candidate: Congress—E. McJunkin, 1,877, D. Phelps, 9. Assembly—G. W. Fleeger, 1,468; A. Lusk, 899; A. D. Weir, 657; A. H. Aiken, 244; S. H. Matheson, 89. Associate Judge—H. C. McCoy, 1,657; D. Fiedler, 846. Commissioner—E. Dodds, 745; R. Barron, 541; R. Allison, 338; J. K. McQuistion, 149; W. Crocker, 139. Jury Commissioner—Peter Emery, 847; Abram McCandless, 816. Auditor—H. A. Wise, 1,098; R. Elliott, 428; T. C. Kelley, 260.

The Butler *Citizen*, referring to the ticket, speaks highly of Messrs. Fleeger and Lusk, nominees for Assembly, who are both new men, and says "they will represent the county with ability and credit, and leave no stain on its character."

In Lycoming county R. B. Grier, Hon. J. G. Ferguson, and George Ramsdell are spoken of as Republican candidates for Assembly.

The Republican primary election in Union county will be held to-morrow. Mr. James Marshall declines being a candidate for Senator.

In Warren county there are thre candidates for Sheriff, all named Brown. O. A. Smith, of Columbus, and Melancthon Miles, of Farmington, are also candidates. Hon. S. P. Johnson, President Judge of the district, is announced as a candidate for re-election, and Hon. L. D. Wetmore, of the same county, is also a candidate for the office. William Jagger is a candidate for Prothonotary, Nelson Mead, of Youngsville, for County Commissioner, and D. I. Ball of Warren, and William Sweetland, of Freehold, for County Treasurer.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: We are reliably informed that Hon. W. D. Brown, whose name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the office, will not enter the canvass for President Judge of this district.

In the Butler county Convention on Monday last a resolution was introduced, calling on Senator Kerr for an explanation of the charges of bribery made against him, and in case of his failure to do so, satisfactorily, requesting him to resign. Senator Kerr appeared before the Convention and made a denial of the charges, full and unqualified. The resolution was then withdrawn, and one introduced expressing confidence in his integrity as a man, and fidelity as a public servant, which was adopted.

The Philadelphia *Press* is authorized to state that the use of the name of Hon. J. H. Campbell in connection with the Congressional nomination from any of the city districts is without his consent. He is not a candidate.

Following is a list of Republican candidates in Blair county: Congress—Hon. Samuel Calvin is spoken of, but not publicly announced. Senator—Col. John A. Lemon and E. B. McCrum. Assembly—B. L. Hewett, Caleb Gwyn and Joseph G. Adlum. Associate Judge—John Campbell, James McCahan, Jos. Irwin, John Stanley, Solomon Boyer, George W. Patton and Adam Moses.

The Republican County Committee of Delaware county will meet on Thursday next, to apportion the delegates, and fix the time of the nominating convention.

THE Senate and House of Representatives have thus far kept nearly neck-and-neck in the business of giving way the public lands. But on Saturday the Senate got ahead, and by a majority of thirty-two to thirteen voted to divide up a belt of territory *fifty miles wide and nearly three hundred miles long* between two railroads. Not a foot of this is retained for the United States. Heretofore, even in the worst bills, it has been the practice of the Government to reserve alternate sections along railroad lines for settlers. This reservation has reconciled many persons to a tame endurance of the wrongs inflicted on the community by throwing away the other half of the Federal property. But the bill of Saturday as it passed the Senate, makes a clean sweep of a vast stretch of some of the choicest lands in the whole west—the even sections being given to the central branch of the Union Pacific, and the odd ones to the Brownsville and Fort Kearney and Midland and Pacific roads.

MARRIED:

BOYLE—GEYER—June 16th, 1870, by Rev. C. W. Smith, C. C. BOYLE, Esq. and Miss KATE GEYER both of Allegheny City, Pa. No cards.

LYBRAND—HURLBUTT—On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Beaver, Pa., by Rev. Joseph King, of Allegheny city, Mr. R. GUY LYBRAND, of Delaware, Ohio, and Miss MARY K. HURLBUTT. [Ohio papers please copy.]

JAMISON—HERRON—At the family residence, Union avenue, Allegheny city, on Thursday evening, June 16th, 1870, by Rev. John J. Pressly, D. D., THOMAS JAMISON and ISABELLA HERRON.

WALTON—YOUNG—On Thursday evening, June 16th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 301 Penn street, Pittsburgh, by Rev. J. H. Young, GEORGE E. WALTON, M. D., of Cincinnati, to MARION, daughter of the late William Young.

McMASTER—THOMPSON—On Thursday evening, June 16, 1870, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Howard, Mr. GILBERT K. McMASTER and Miss ELLA G. THOMPSON.

HASELTINE—WILLIAMS—On Thursday evening, the 16th instant, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. A. Noble, Mr. B. B. HASELTINE, Jr., to Miss LIZZIE W. WILLIAMS, daughter of Judge Williams, both of this city.

MAXWELL—FRIEND—At the same time and place, by the same, EDWARD L. MAXWELL to MARY H. FRIEND, both of this city.

WRIGHT—LENKARD—On Thursday evening, June 16, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. N. Boyle, Mr. W. W. WRIGHT and Miss LIDA ST. J. LENKARD, youngest daughter of S. R. Lenkard, Esq., all of Allegheny city. No cards.

DIED.

STEWART—On Tuesday afternoon, June 14th, at his late residence, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, DAVID STEWART, in the seventieth year of his age.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This Church will be re-opened on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M. Services will be conducted by Dr. WILSON; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. NOBLE, of the Third Church; at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. BEATTY, of Shady Side.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TINNER.—A GOOD JOURneyman Tinner. Permanent job and good wages. Apply at Aladdin Tin Store, corner Forty-third and Butler streets, formerly Lawrenceville.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A BOOKkeeper that has had several years' experience in business and can give best of references. Address B. B., Commercial Office.

WANTED—SALESMEN.—TWO EXperienced Salesmen to take the Agency of Zell's Popular Encyclopedia. Over 25,000 copies sold. Good Agents can make from Fifty to Seventy-five Dollars per week. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. at the office of F. R. FOSTER & CO., 68 Fifth avenue. tf

WANTED—TO INVEST—$40,000 IN Mortgages. Address B. G., Commercial office. tf

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FROM $5,000 to $10,000, in a well established Manufacturing Business. Address, with real name, W. P., Commercial Office. tf

WANTED—SERVANTS—TWO COMPETENT Women Servants for a private family, in the vicinity of East Liberty. Good references required. Apply at the Commercial office, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR COOKING, Housework, &c., in city and country, at highest wages. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FIFTY Thousand Dollars, for Three Years, to be secured by Mortgage on First Class Real Estate in Pittsburgh. None but Principals need apply. Address "F" Box "O," Commercial Office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or country property. THOS. S. K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker. No 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A TRAVELLING Agent, one who can take an article in the Fancy Goods line in connection with his trade. Must come recommended. Address Box A., Commercial Office.

WANTED—AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN of good address and good standing in the Masonic Order, and possessed of tact and business capacity, may hear of a lucrative Agency on application by letter to W. H., Commercial Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY, by the American Knitting Machine Co., Boston, Mass. or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE Octagon Sewing Machine. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address Octagon Sewing Machine Co., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—THE OFFICE OF THE Allegheny Insurance Company has been removed from 37 Fifth avenue to No. 67 Fourth avenue, between Market and Wood streets. C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN in a small private family residing in Pittsburgh, who keep no boarders. Best reference given and desired. Address G. G., Commercial office.

BOARDING—A FEW BOARDERS CAN find pleasant accommodations in a private family, at No. 92 Beaver street. Privileges of Bath-room; location pleasant, near the Park.

BOARDING—SUMMER BOARDING—A Gentleman and Wife, or two single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with Boarding in a pleasant location, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, within a few miles of the city and only four minutes' walk from the Station. Address A. G., Commercial office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estate security, in Allegheny county; Judgments bought. Attorneys having Stay Claims which their clients wish to dispose of will find us prepared to negotiate with them. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GLASS WORKS—THE ST. Louis Glass Works, St. Louis, Mo., will be sold by the Sheriff, in partition, on June 30th. See Daily Missouri Democrat, or apply by letter to J. K. CUMMINGS, on the Premises.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—IN A location, doing a good business. Address B. C., this office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS generally. We offer for sale at less than one-fourth its cost, that large and substantial manufacturing establishment known as the "New Haven Woolen Mills," situate at Connelsville, Fayette county, Pa. The Buildings are suitable for any kind of a manufacturing business, and are of the most substantial brick construction. A full and minute description of the whole property, giving things in detail will be found in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, given away gratis, or sent free to any address. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

A CHEAP GRIST MILL PROPERTY and 34 Acres of Land for sale, situate on the Monongahela river, near Lock No. 3, in Allegheny county. Mill has 3 run of Burs, is 34 by 42, two and a half stories high, and now doing a No. 1 business: 10 Acres of Coal, 6 foot vein now open for use of Mill, and only about 100 yards from Mill; good Brick Dwelling House of 7 Rooms, and first-rate Outbuildings. Orchard of about 4 Acres all kinds of grafted Fruit. Price, only $8,000, and very cheap. Possession at any time. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

TO MANUFACTURERS GENERALLY—We are now offering for sale at a low price that large and well arranged establishment, now occupied by Hall & Speer as a Plow Factory, situate at the foot of Ohio avenue, in the Sixth Ward, Allegheny city, having a front of 204 feet on Beaver avenue, by 186 feet on Walnut street, with a 25 foot alley through between the Buildings. The Buildings are of Brick and of the most substantial character, and are suitable for any kind of manufacturing and should command the attention of all persons wishing to make a profitable investment. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

A FIRST-CLASS GRIST MILL AND 38 Acres for sale, situate in Alliance, Ohio. The Water power is the best in the State of Ohio, and the entire Mill is in tip-top order. The Land is so situated that other manufactories could be erected with power sufficient for all. In fact the Water power and Land is worth $5,000 more than we ask for the entire property, and with the shipping and receiving facilities Alliance affords, should command the attention of all who want to make a profitable investment. A full and detailed description, written from personal examination of the property will be found in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." Sent free to any one requesting it. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room.

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, Cottage House, Barn and Stabling, beautifully situated in the Nineteenth Ward, formerly East Liberty, joining property of J. Negley and R. Whitemen. Apply to JAMES CALDWELL, 120 Federal street, Allegheny. tf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE ON first floor. Also, large Cellar, suitable for Storage or other purposes, situate corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Inquire of E. P. YOUNG, Peoples' Savings Bank, Allegheny. MWF

FOR RENT—THE FOUR-STORY Building formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Commercial, 76 Fifth avenue. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE-ROOM and Cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE House on Highland avenue, East Liberty, seven minutes' walk from the station. The House is pleasantly located; Marble Mantels in every room; handsome Lawn in front, a good size Vegetable Garden in rear of Dwelling; abundance of Grapes and Strawberries, and will be rented reasonable. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

$1,250 CASH WILL PURCHASE 250 Acres of first quality Timber and Farming Land, in Morgan county, Tennessee. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

$1,400 WILL PURCHASE A SNUG Farm of 50 Acres in Armstrong county, Pa., four miles from Railroad, 40 Acres cleared; House, Barn, Fruit, &c. Terms, one-third down, balance in two payments. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, 139 Fourth avenue. d*

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS OF Real Estate.—Why should you search all over town and country for a home, or a purchaser in real estate, when you can, by simply calling or sending your address to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, receive the Pittsburgh Real Estate "Register," a sixty-page Pamphlet, containing over $2,000,000 worth of all kinds of property, from a 20 feet lot to ten thousand Acres of Wild Land in Missouri? Don't fail to get it. It will save you a great deal of time, labor and expense, as the descriptions of property contained therein are, with but few exceptions, written from personal examination. d*

FOR SALE—FARM—A FARM OF 240 Acres, fourteen miles from Allegheny city, on Allegheny and Butler Plankroad, two miles of Bakerstown; is convenient to schools, churches, &c. Improvements consist of large Brick Dwelling of 13 Rooms, well in shed. Two good Frame Barns, Carriage House, &c. Fruit Trees of all kinds in abundance; good water. The Stock, Crops and Farming Utensils will be sold if desired. Inquire of JOHN EWALT, on premises, or H. BOYLE, President Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny city. d*

A BEAUTIFUL FRUIT AND GRAIN Farm of 150 Acres for sale, all underlaid with a 6 foot vein of Coal, just one mile east of Latrobe, a thriving town on Pennsylvania Railroad, forty miles east of this city, and situate in one of the most beautiful countries west of the mountains. Good Fruits, splendid Water, well improved and No. 1 Limestone soil. A full description of the entire property, written from personal examination, will be found in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, sent free to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue. d*

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, IN MOUNT Washington. A large number of very desirably located Lots in the Borough of Mount Washington, for sale or lease on easy terms. Apply to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 89 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LOT 20 BY 140 FEET on Beaver avenue, Sixth Ward, Allegheny. 5 Lots below Nixon street. Inquire of WM. MANN, No. 161 River avenue, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 80 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other house, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will be sold at a bargain. Address Sewing Machine, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—SIXTY WINDOW SASH, Glazed, 11 by 16; Twenty Window Sash, 10 by 14; Four Window Frames, Four Pairs of Shutters all in good order and Cheap. Apply to BISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street. tf

EXTRA WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil of our own manufacture. F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets. tf

NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., HAND STREET—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (Hand street), will be held at the Company's Rooms, at the north end of the bridge, on MONDAY, July 4th, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and Board of ten Directors and Secretary and Treasurer, will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

R. K. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.

June 16th, 1870.

☞ ATTENTION WASHINGTON INFANTRY.—A Meeting of Company B will be held at the office of Geo. W. Morris, No. 33 Market street, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 18th, at half past 7 o'clock, where the Roll Book is now open.

☞ ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Pursuant to the act of Incorporation, the Annual Election for a President and Thirteen Directors of the "Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association," will be held at the McConaughy's Hall, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. GEARY, President,
D. McCONAUGHY, Secretary.

☞ WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY—ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of President, Directors, Treasurer and Clerk for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Penna., on MONDAY, June 27, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.

☞ NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

By resolution of the Committee on Common Grounds of the City of Allegheny, all Claimants to Bottom Lands on the South front of the city—including what is known as Nelson's Island and other properties—are invited to meet with the Committee on

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17th,

in the City Building, Allegheny. They are also requested to bring with them abstracts of title and any plan relating thereto they may have in their possession.

J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk to the Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 5—WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of said Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, June 13, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE BIRMINGHAM GAS CO. will pay its usual half yearly Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, on and after the 17th instant, at the Banking House of Robinson Brothers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

D. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1870.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors June 1st, 1870	$2,530,344 25
Interest due Depositors June 1st, 1870	67,646 70
Contingent Fund, June 1st, 1870	149,802 59
Total Liabilities	$2,747,692 54

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$1,981,962 17
Real Estate	78,448 37
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	71,634 94
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 1865 and 1867	400,900 00
U. S. six per cent. Bonds, 1881	50,013 75
Bills Receivable	21,700 00
Cash in Banks and on hands	143,903 21
Total Assets	$2,747,694 54

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months, ending May 31st, 1870, and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, U. S. Five-twenty six per cent. Bonds, '65 and '67, U. S. six per cent. Bonds, 1881, and Cash in Banks and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.

C. YEAGER,
J. J. GILLESPIE,
A. TINDLE,
Auditing Committee.

PITTSBURGH, June 9th, 1870.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the last six months, ending May 31st, 1870, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from 1st instant.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, June 13th, 1870. d*

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS will be received by the Second Presbyterian Church of Altoona, Pa.,

UNTIL THE 25th INSTANT,

FOR THE BUILDING OF THEIR CHURCH.

Plan and Specifications with JOSEPH DYSART & SON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of WILLIAM BLACKSTOCK, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to the Subscriber by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

ALEX. NIMICK, Administrator,
No. 96 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE.

NOTICE.

The Plane will be opened for Passengers and Freight business EVERY MORNING, at 5 o'clock, and will close at 11 P. M., connecting with the last car from Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will offer his Farm at Private Sale, situated in North Union township, Fayette county, Pa., containing

About Three Hundred Acres.

It lies immediately on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, five miles northeast of Uniontown, Pa. On the premises are a large Stone House, new Barn and other Outbuildings, two Orchards of all kinds of good Fruit; also, a Tenant House, School House on the premises, and a Church being erected. Station and Coal Bank all in order, and

ABOUT SIXTY ACRES OF COAL
OF THE NINE FOOT VEIN.

Limestone and Timber plenty on the premises; Postoffice and Store at the Station. I will reserve the Coal and Lumber if desired by the purchaser, or will dispose of the whole or part of the Farm, which is arranged so as to divide and make two Farms.

For further particulars, inquire of HARVEY HANLON, on the Farm, or the Subscriber, one mile from Uniontown. Terms very easy.

F THOMAS H. FROST.

Grant's Celebrated World-Premium
TOBACCOS.
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
And Tobacco Commission Merchants,
242 AND 244 LIBERTY STREET,

Are exclusive Agents for Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, for all styles of GRANT'S CELEBRATED BLACKSMITH TOBACCO, which they offer to the trade in lots, at Factory Prices. GRANT'S TOBACCOS are acknowledged to be superior to any made, having taken the Premium at the World's Fair, and they are sold as low as the second and third grades of Tobaccos that are sold on this market for the best.

Two Millions Pennsylvania Seed Segars

Are offered to the Trade at less than manufacturer's prices. We are also Agents for the sale of BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED YARA and HAVANA SEGARS, which we offer at Philadelphia Prices and would call the special attention of the Drug Trade to the well known brands—LITTLE ONES, HONEY BEE, SUPERIOR YARA, FIREFLY, YOUNG AMERICA, B B, MORNING GLORY, and all other brands. Call and examine our Stock. WF3-lp

T.C.JENKINS
F.W.JENKINS
TEAS&COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
273
T.C.JENKINS&BRO.
Liberty St. Pittsburgh.Pa.

FURTHER ADVANCE
OF
WHEAT AND FLOUR.
HIGHER PRICES LOOKED FOR.
Flour Cannot be Replaced at PRESENT PRICES.

PHILIPS, BRO & CO.,
TOOL BUILDERS, MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
COR. FIRST AVENUE AND FERRY ST.
Steam and Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves, of all sizes.

Bored out without removing them from their present positions, by L. B. Flanders' Patent Boring Machines. ☞ Agents for FLANDERS' PATENT SPRING STEAM PACKING, pronounced by competent Engineers to be the best Steam Packing in use.

REMOVAL.
E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS of Latest French Designs,
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES,
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.

Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

Morganstern & Co,
(Late MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)

Special Bargains.

PARASOLS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.

Parasols, Linen and Silk, for $1 00.
Shetland Shawls, $2 50.
Poplin Skirts, $1 25.
British Iron Frame Hose, 25 cents.
Lace Handkerchiefs, 50 cents.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Linen Towels, 12½ cents.
Men's Jean Drawers, 65 cents.
Green Kid Gloves, $1 65.
P K for Suits, 25 cents.

AND A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
EDGINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

78 AND 80 MARKET ST.
MWF

FOR SALE.

LOTS AT SHADY SIDE,
(TWENTIETH WARD.)

SEVERAL LOTS, handsomely located, within three minutes walk of Shady Side Station, and ten minutes walk of Horse Cars, fronting 50 feet on Ellsworth and Bayard avenues, ranging from 145 feet to 300 feet in depth. Apply at 133 Wood street, or on the premises.

tf-lp LOWRIE CHILDS.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

THE appointment of AMOS T. ACKERMAN, of Georgia, Attorney General, in place of MR. HOAR, resigned, is another of those surprises which GEN. GRANT has from time to time perpetrated since he commenced Cabinet making. It is rumored that other changes are at hand, and a general remodeling of the Cabinet is predicted. This is hardly probable. MR. FISH's resignation would enable the President to strengthen his administration by filling the place with a fresher and abler man, and such an event is not unlikely.

NEW YORK has offered to spend $6,000,000 on the Universal Exposition if Congress will fix on that city as the place for holding it. As the Exposition is to be inaugurated on the 4th of July, 1876, and is intended to commemorate the centennial celebration of American Independence, Philadelphia thinks she has infinitely superior claims. It certainly does seem proper that where American liberty was born its hundredth birthday should be celebrated by an exposition of the arts, science and progressive development of the world, to which we, as a nation, have contributed so much. We are glad to know, that a Congressional Committee will visit Philadelphia to-day for the purpose of determining whether or not the Quaker City can accommodate the Exposition. We trust she will not be behind New York in liberality.

WHILE the trunk railway lines are carrying passengers between New York and Chicago for less than half the former rates, all others have to pay the same as before. The same is true of freight. It is only points on competing routes that ever get low rates. Hence the struggle of the great lines to absorb or otherwise control lateral or what may become links in competing lines. Philadelphia, just at present, is realizing the disadvantages as well as advantages of her situation. The reduced rates apply not to her. Passengers can reach New York from Chicago right through for half it costs to stop in Philadelphia. So also of freight. The reduction applies to the extremes, New York and Chicago. Freight and passengers are carried between these points for about the same, if not cheaper than from Pittsburgh. A *pro rata* system would give the intermediate public the advantage of the competition between the great lines. We think we hear Philadelphia rising her feeble voice against such a proposition.

THE message which GEN. GRANT sent to Congress arguing in defense of the policy of the Administration of denying belligerent rights to the Cubans, has had the effect to draw the lines in Congress, and the effect will be scarcely less throughout the country. To MR. FISH the policy of the Administration is, no doubt, properly ascribed, and it is an ugly fact that MR. FISH's son-in-law, MR. SIDNEY WEBSTER, is the liberally fed attorney in New York of the Spanish authorities. We are not going to say that MR. FISH is under any such influence; nevertheless WEBSTER's relations towards him and Spain very naturally provoke remark. The circumstances, it must be conceded, are rather awkward for the Secretary. It is perhaps not unnatural that people in searching for a reason for this extraordinary policy should lay considerable stress on MR. WEBSTER's Spanish and other relations. It is but right to conclude that when an extraordinary fact exists there is an extraordinary reason for it. Neither the Secretary nor the President can wonder at the criticism to which they are subjected in this respect. But independently of this scandal the country is not satisfied with this Cuban policy. It is contrary to the sentiment of the American people; wholly inconsistent with our professions regarding the MONROE doctrine, which GEN. GRANT has frequently and recently put forward to favor his San Domingo treaty; and contrary to the settled convictions of our people regarding their duty at all times concerning a protracted struggle between freedom and despotism, like that of which Cuba is the scene. It is said that the administration's policy is the only one that will procure peace with Spain. While it is indisputable that our people have seen enough of war to cause them to desire peace, they will not purchase peace by the surrender of an iota of principle, nor with a moment's hesitancy as between freedom and despotism. But there is no certainty, nor even is it probable, that war would result from our granting belligerent rights to the Cubans. In reply to the declaration of the message that the insurgents neither have a navy nor possess a seaport, it has been aptly said that this is true soley because Spain was permitted to build and equip a fleet of gunboats in our harbors. Should Spain wish to build, equip and set sail another fleet from one of our harbors, is it probable she would be permitted to do it? We conclude not. It was a mistake in the first instance—a mistake that is being repeated by the administration in resisting the appeal of the Cubans for recognition as belligerents. General GRANT's sincerity no one will question, but the policy to which he stands committed, and to which, by his message, he has invited renewed attention, has not the popular approval. The question has been made prominent. The American people as well as Congress will unhesitatingly take sides and express their opinions.

EXPATRIATION—MR. BANCROFT'S TREATIES.

According to a report lately received from Berlin, Mr. Bancroft was about to engage in fresh negotiations with Prussia in relation to the rights of Prussian subjects who have become naturalized as citizens of the United States. It was also assumed that negotiations on the same subject would be resumed with the governments of Southern Germany, and that before entering upon the work the American minister was only waiting for instructions from Washington in regard to certain points which had not been satisfactorily settled by his former transactions. In the treaty concluded with Prussia two years ago, there were defects of which Mr. BANCROFT himself soon became aware, and which were partially avoided in the treaties afterwards concluded with the South German States. But even these and therefore all the treaties negotiated by him on the subject of expatriation, fail to satisfy the parties in whose interest they were made. The cause of their dissatisfaction is clearly set forth in an article in the *Wochenblatt der New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* of the 18th instant, and with this article as our authority, we are able to inform our readers why some of the Germans at least are discontented with Mr. BANCROFT's work.

The German-American citizen holds that by naturalization he acquires all the rights of an American citizen, from which he is not expressly excluded by the Constitution on account of his foreign birth. Hence, with the exception that he cannot be President of the United States, there is no difference under the Constitution between him and a native born citizen. If, therefore, he is an honest man, blameless before the law of both countries, and chooses to return to and reside in the land of his birth, he is fully entitled to the kind and measure of protection there which the Government of the United States extends to its people abroad. To all intents and purposes being an American citizen, the manner in which he acquired his citizenship cannot be a question for anybody's consideration. In the German-American naturalization treaties a different view of the subject lies at the foundation of the stipulations. In fact, a difference is made between the native and the foreign born citizen, and the principle is recognized that the rights and privileges secured by naturalization, have full and lasting validity only within the limits of the United States. It is taken for granted that a German naturalized in America who returns to his first home as a permanent resident, or who abides there for two years, renounces his American citizenship. Thus, while no native born American can be deprived of his citizenship against his will, the naturalized German who stays abroad beyond the interval of two years allowed in the treaty, forfeits his just claim to the protection of the United States.

In the treaty with Bavaria, concluded some time after the treaty with Prussia, an explanatory protocol was introduced which in part removes or remedies the defect of the latter instrument. But even in the Bavarian contract no guarantee is given that the German citizen who for any cause may loiter too long in his old home, will be recognized by the American government as entitled to protection.

It appears also that the Prussian treaty is susceptible of an interpretation that may give rise to very offensive oppression. Without violation of its provisions, a Northern German who emigrates to the United States before he has completed his term of military service, and who, visiting his native land, remains there more than two years, may be compelled in person to make up the deficiency. It is besides alleged, as a matter requiring attention, that naturalization does not exempt the property, or an inheritance falling to the emigrant from seizure or confiscation by the State, by way of indemnity for the failure to perform the military service exacted by Prussia from all male citizens.

In the negotiation of his treaties Mr. BANCROFT has, no doubt, had many difficulties to contend with in the antiquated notions on the subject of citizenship received as unquestionable principles by the jurists and statesmen of Germany, indeed of Europe generally. When the results of his diplomacy at Berlin were first published, even German professors of law admitted that he had gained concessions which surprised them. Then, it is notorious that some disgust has been provoked in Germany by the manner in which claims of American citizenship have sometimes been urged as grounds of exemption from duty, or of impunity for revolutionary endeavors. However, it is not pretended, we believe, that such abuses have been very common, and it seems right and reasonable that every citizen of the United States should enjoy all the rights and privileges of one, wherever he may dwell. Probably the number of Germans choosing to live in their native land and yet retain their citizenship here, will never be very large.

THE machine managers are terribly confused by the Independent Republican movement. To us it is not hard to interpret. For a number of years a feeling of dissatisfaction has been growing in the Republican party of Allegheny, produced by the character of the nominations, the high-handed manner they have been frequently made, the arrogance of the dictatorship thus established, and the degeneracy of the party management in general. Last fall an independent candidate was put up for a single office, who received more votes than the regular candidate. This was an admonition which the leaders, if they had a particle of judgment left, would have heeded. The vote which placed them in the minority had a deep significance, and men not absolutely insane would have so interpreted it. Not so, however, with our leaders. They seem not to realize that they do not represent the Republican party, a majority of the voters last fall having deliberately declared against them. Like all dictators they are blind, and rush ahead regardless of consequences. Instead of heeding the admonition of last fall, they scorn it and defy the registered sentiment of the party. Instead of consulting the wish of Republicans, *they have arranged the manner of making nominations and the time of holding the Convention expressly to head off the Republican masses who last fall entered their protest, and who, this fall will be joined by thousands of others who reluctantly followed the dictatros at the last election, and who together will sweep all before them.* In view of these facts it is not difficult to understand the meaning of the independent movement.

AFTER the damaging disclosures made by the Philadelphia *Post* a few days since, very few people can afford to doubt that corruption and fraud have strongly fortified positions in this State from which it will take all the power of the honest masses to dislodge them. It now appears that the enormous sum of $81,300 was raised among the politicians of Philadelphia alone, to defeat the Metropolitan Police Bill in the Legislature. This expense is alike disgraceful to the politicians who received the money and those who expended it for base purposes, and we are only sorry all the infamy does not rest on the heads of the Democrats, who, however, it is only fair to say, engineered the affair from its inception to its maturity. The *Post* says:

> To give some idea of the sums contributed to the police corruption fund by the police force of this city, it is only necessary to itemize the amounts thus far paid, together with the balance still on hand, excepting the bill of printing the testimony and paying the attorneys in the city contested election, which could not be obtained:

For police bill of 1869	$40,000
For election in Twentieth Senatorial District	3,000
Expenses of Diamond-Watt contest	3,500
First instalment bill of 1870	8,000
To Josephs	35,000
To Derringer & Co.	15,000
To Derringer & Co.	800
Balance on hand	9,000
Total	$84,300
Amount returned	3,000
Total contributed	81,300

The unexpended balance the Republicans throughout the State will be glad to know is lying in the vaults of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, to be used in carrying the State for their political opponents in the fall. Surely we need more purity in our politics.

THE monument mania is receiving from the press the notice which its absurdity is calculated to invoke. As a sample of the manner this sort of enthusiasm is expended in this country, the Philadelphia *Record* says: "A good many years ago the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia resolved to erect in Washington Square a monument to the greatest and first of our national chieftains, and the corner stone of this noble work was duly laid with appropriate and impressive ceremonies. But from that day to this no second stone has been added to this first, and if a curious antiquary should be seized with a desire to behold the primal block he would have to seek it with spade and mattock through the length and breadth of the square." There is scarcely a considerable city or town in the land of which something like this is not true; in view of which the *Record* adds: "Stranger still, it seems to us, that while the fervor of this monumental revival is upon us, we do not, at all events, spend a portion of our enthusiasm (and our largest) in completing the works of national commemoration begun so long ago that they are now only monuments of national disgrace."

ONE hundred and sixty-eight years ago a French and Spanish fleet under command of Count Chateau-Renault which formed an escort to an Indian fleet returning from Vera Cruz was attacked by one hundred and fifty Dutch and English vessels of war. A fight ensued at the mouth of Vigo Bay which resulted in a triumph to the English and Dutch Admirals. Eighteen vessels and twenty-eight galleons were taken or destroyed, the cargo of which was said to consist of $3,000,000 besides valuable merchandise. The French burned their ships, and made their escape ashore. The conquerors shared some millions of dollars, and some more millions were sunk. According to Lafuente the doubloons got on shore through Gallic energy were soon captured, and "immense riches in gold, silver and precious merchandise disappeared under the waves."

An attempt is now being made to recover this lost treasure, and after nineteen days search with diving bells, fifteen gallons were found lying at a depth of two hundred feet, and considerable gold and valuable arms rewarded the labor of the divers. The search continues under the direction of M. Periere, a Paris banker, who, immediately on the overthrow of the lazy Bourbon dynasty in Spain, obtained permission from the Provisional Government to attempt the recovery of this vast wealth.

AFTER disporting themselves around the public buildings at Washington until even the grandeur of the capital palled upon them, the red men, at their own request, and our expense, were whisked through Baltimore, by Philadelphia, and into the heart of New York, surrounded meanwhile with all the luxuries known to modern travel. They then visited the Navy Yard over in Brooklyn, strutted the deck of the French frigate Magicienne, played with a fifteen inch gun, lunched at the Astor House, and finally yawned ungracefully and said they didn't care much about metropolitan life after all.

From all accounts they carried themselves right royally, and accepted the homage offered them by Jim Fisk as if they were used to such luxuries. Before quitting Gotham, however, they spent the $400 President Grant gave them for blankets, beads, umbrellas and combs. We did not learn that they had invested in soap, but we hope the omission is that of our informant, not theirs, for we would consider it little less than a crime to send them home to their fastidious friends in a state of uncleanliness.

THE rise in the price of wheat in the principal grain ports on the lakes is a noticeable feature of the times. The rise at Milwaukee was 23c in two weeks, and on the 8th inst. the price was 40c above the prices of last winter and spring. There is a triple reason for this. The cable announced an alliance between Egypt and Russia against Turkey. If war should ensue, sources of grain supply would be closed. The cable also announced that the French Government were buying grain in the English market. Besides these influences, the weather in some parts of the grain districts has not been propitious.

THE sincere friends of Gen. Grant would like to know who put afloat the scandalous reports about what happened on the recent excursion. As the affair was under the eye and management exclusively of the Camerons, the injurious reports—injurious if believed—must have come from them. As an excursion for health and pleasure, it was not a success. Was it a trap into which the President was tricked by the Camerons? If they ruin or capture him, they will be equally satisfied. Who, if not the Camerons, put the stories afloat? What the reports are, see the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other Democratic papers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

BEAUTIFUL SHOWERS.

BY BERTHA DAVIS.

Thank God for the beautiful showers,
For the sound of the pattering rain;
For the coolness that comes like a blessing,
Soothing our burden of pain.

Thank God for the beautiful showers,
For the musical, sparkling rain;
For the bursting of bud and blossom,
And the refreshing of earth again.

Thank God for the beautiful showers,
For the drip of the falling rain,
That brightens the grass in the meadow,
And the maples that stand in the lane.

Thank God for the beautiful showers,
For the laughing, gleeful rain,
That dimples the brook by the hillsides,
And shines on the waving grain.

Thank God for the beautiful showers,
Washing from earth the stain;
Thank God, thank God, for his blessing,
The merry, dancing rain.

June, 1870. —*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

The Gulf of Siam must be a red hot place since nearly all the Cayenne pepper in the world comes from there. About 75,000,000 pounds of all kinds of pepper are consumed annually.

A gentleman in Milwaukee reached his washer woman's the other day just in time to prevent her from rubbing out his pantaloons which contained a forgotten wallet with $1,000 in greenbacks.

London papers are of the opinion that gold will soon begin to flow into England from America to pay for English manufactures.

A man named F. Schultz, a few days since, surrendered himself to the police of Memphis after confessing that he had murdered Mr. Perkins, the iron founder, at Louisville, Ky., three years ago. He will be tried for the offence.

The Beethoven Festival promises to be a pecuniary failure inasmuch as only 8,000 persons were in attendance on the first evening. It will be put down, however, as a big thing artistically.

It is estimated that we have spent and lost over $180,000,000 during the last ten years in Indian wars. The Utah Indian war of 1852 cost 300 lives and $40,000,000. The Indian wars on the Pacific Coast have cost not less than $300,000,000. In New Mexico, three campaigns against the Navajoes cost $30,000,000. The cost of that Territory has been not less than $100,000,000, most of it from Indian troubles. The Seminole war cost $50,000,000 and fifteen years, with many lives.

A Chicago correspondent says: "The business of publishing daily newspapers is less 'overdone' in Chicago—in proportion to its population as compared with other cities—than perhaps almost any other branch of enterprise. With a population of from 300,000 to 350,000, we now support but eight, or perhaps one to every 40,000 of the inhabitants—to say nothing of the immense population in the region of which this city is the metropolis. Three of them are in the German language."

Under the proposed new Constitution of Illinois the General Assembly cannot charter a street railway company in any city, town or incorporated village without the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be used. The people thus are secured a veto on this class of legislation, and parties who want special privileges cannot get them without the consent of the citizens interested.

Charles Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place," has been dramatized and played in London. Dull and heavy is the verdict of the people.

The fashionables of Clifton, a delightful suburb of Cincinnati, are amusing themselves with private theatricals.

Brazil values her slaves at $2,000,000, prices ranging from $15 to $1,500 each. The slaves, however, are fast dying out, the death rate last year being 8,000 in excess of the birth rate.

A New York *Herald* correspondent, writing from Germany, says: "If the statement that of the 300,000 emigrants who annually quit these shores, as many as from 8,000 to 10,000 are supposed to return, required confirmation, you have it in the fact of two American marriages which have taken place here within this week—Mr. E. T. Lee, of Boston, was married to Miss Mary C. Molette, of Dallas county, Alabama. The other happy affair was the marriage of Mr. Gerald F. Talbot, a young Englishman, an officer in the Prussian army, to the eldest daughter of Mrs. H. M. Bradhurst, of New York."

The French Government proposes to pass a law to prevent children from being hired to labor before they arrive at their eighth year. Those between eight and sixteen are only allowed to work six hours a day.

Philadelphia wants $2,000,000 for park improvements, $2,000,000 have already been appropriated by Councils.

The International Ocean Telegraph Company charges for a telegram from Havana to any office in Great Britain, Ireland or France, $15 for ten words; but a telegram from Great Britain or France to New York and thence to Havana is but $12 50. This unjust discrimination against the messages which cross the Atlantic is so great that it is considerably cheaper to send a telegram from London to Salt Lake City, and thence through this city to Havana, than directly through the two cables.

PERSONAL.

We suggest that Patrick Gilmore, the big concert man, should change his name. It is altogether too Hibernia to be musical. Would not Jubel E. Gilmore be more fitting, when the great anvil chorus is taken into consideration.

"We demand of Congress free coal," exclaims the editor of a Detroit paper. Why don't he apply to the Poor Board in his immediate neighborhood. Poor fellow!

Mr. Dawes carried through the House yesterday a $40,000 appropriation for the improvement of navigation on the Connecticut river.—*Boston Traveller.* We only wonder he wasn't robbed ere he got through.

It is asserted tat Dr. Lanahan's defense in the suit for slander instituted against him by Rev. S. J. Goodenough will be an attempt to prove that the latter "is a liar, a thief, a villain, and unfit to be trusted."

Miss Kellogg's performance at the Beethoven celebration in New York is thus spoken of by the *World*: "She carried away the honors of the concert. The delicate and intricate vocalization of this extremely trying piece was distinct and audible in even the remote parts of the building. The concourse of so many artists must have inspired some of them to more than ordinary exertions, for Miss Kellogg really surpassed herself in expression and sentiment—points which are not her strongest."

Mr. Joe Jefferson, the well known actor, will summer at his farm in Paradise Valley, Pennsylvania.

J. B. Stillson, of the New York *World*, has renounced politics, and now employs his vigorous intellect in writing up the delights and varieties of sea side resorts.

Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant and Miss Kitty Cooke are sojourning at West Point.

Bright is better. That garter knitting story turns out to be a yarn.

We hear of a colored woman in Baker county, Georgia, who is the mother of twenty-five living children, and manages to keep up her figure to 300 pounds.

Oscar Cespedes, son of the revolutionary leader in Cuba, left a young wife to mourn his untimely taking off. The Spaniards, with whom she is a prisoner, ignore the validity of her marriage.

Rev. Dr. Price, of England, lately delivered a sermon in London in which he spoke of his experience in America as follows: "Stopping at one occasion at a junction, he went to the hotel close by and had an excellent dinner. Afterward, going into the clerk's office, he entered his name, 'Thomas Price, Baptist minister, Aberdare.' 'O, sir,' said he, 'I guess you're a minister.' 'I guess so, too,' said I. 'Well,' he said, 'you have only half to pay. The dinner is eighty cents; if you pay forty you get free of the other forty.' 'On what principle is that?' said I, and he said, 'We give fifty per cent. off to ministers and editors.' 'Indeed,' I said; 'I happen to be an editor too.' 'Editor of what?' 'Of *Seren Cymru*.' 'Don't know the paper; where is it published?' 'In Wales.' 'I don't know it; but you're an editor, are you?' 'Yes, I am.' 'Well, I guess we are about square exactly.' I said, 'I really think that I will come again on those terms.'—'Come whenever you like, and we will treat you on those terms.'"

The visit of Mr. Thomas Carlyle to this country is said to have particular reference to private business affairs rather than anything else. "Sartor Resartus," as the story goes, made some American investments two or three years ago, which are turning out profitable, and it is to look after these that he is now coming to New York. Another report is, that a distinguished clergyman of Brooklyn has tendered him the hospitalities of his house during his stay.

The New Bedford *Mercury* records the recent death of a worthy and esteemed colored citizen of that place, Deacon Wm. Piper. He escaped from slavery in Maryland, and came to live in New Bedford about forty-three years ago; and there won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was once the property of an old lady, who promises him his freedom at her death; but a near relative of the lady, fearing that she might neglect to secure this freedom for her faithful servant, advised him to come north, and actually accompanied him to Philadelphia, and there started him on his way to New England.

The following spicy dialogue is said to have occurred between Jim Fisk and McFarland the other day, when the latter asked the Prince of Erie for a pass:

"Who are you, and what is your business?"

"My name is McFarland—Daniel McFarland. I am a lawyer by profession. You have heard of me, of course. I have a national reputation now."

"Yes, you have. I know you now, and the whole country knows you, too, as a d—d scoundrel who deserves hanging. A lawyer by profession and a murderer by practice. Your impudence is boundless. I've heard all sorts of pretexts for begging passes; but by —s never knew a man to ask for a pass before because he was a d—d assassin. The Erie road may not run Sunday schools, but by — it doesn't chalk mens' hats because they murder gentlemen in cold blood."

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, in opposing the increase of salaries of female department clerks in Washington, said: "Some of them receive $1,200 a year while factory girls in Massachusetts are content with $3 per week." Exactly, but does our law-making friend forget that he receives five times as much per day as does his wood-chopper neighbor who, perhaps after all, accomplishes more real good than he.

Party Reform.

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

A "call" is in circulation urging upon the Republican party in the county a reform of the party organization. The proposition is not to disband the party, but to change the mode of making nominations. It is charged that the Republican Executive Committee are unwilling to trust nominations to be passed upon by the people, and as a remedy it is urged that the Republicans of the county call a committee of their own to meet in this city on the 9th of July and nominate a Congressional, Legislative and county ticket. This move seems to be somewhat of similar character to that which succeeded in Chicago and which met the support of every Republican journal in that city but the *Post.* If the movement is sincerely and substantially supported by the disinterested members of the party who have no axes to grind and who do not think parties ought to be run by a small caucus of office-seeking politicians, it ought to stand a fine show of success. Party allegiance is not stronger here than in Cook county, Illinois, and if a similar movement triumphed there, it would seem that it would win here. In a few days it will be better known what support this professed sted towards reform commands.

MENTAL CULTURE.

Address Before the Irving and Philomathean Societies of the Western University, on Tuesday Evening, June 14th, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers and in commending to their special attention the above address, nearly in full, only regretting that the pressure upon our space has necessitated the slightest abridgement.

After a brief introduction, gracefully accounting for the choice of theme, and after a few eloquent thoughts upon the transcendent value to man of the gift of intellect, Dr. Howard entered thus upon his subject proper:

The mind is capable of vast degrees, perhaps of indefinite improvement. Certainly there is a difference in the natural capacities of men. Some minds are susceptible of a higher degree of cultivation than others. Minds are like soils. Some are rugged and rocky, like the beautiful and healthy hills around our own home; some are like the deep, rich alluvium along the margin of our western rivers; whilst others are like the desert, where barrenness holds unquestioned sway. But all may be improved, not excepting the last. An intelligent, resolute and persevering mental husbandry will produce the most astonishing results. Some, whom fond parents have mourned over as dull, and impatient teachers have upbraided as incurably stupid, have made attainments which have secured for them an honorable fame. Others from the lowest depths of poverty, and in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, have inscribed their names on the memory of all generations. And advancement is possible in every case. They say not that every one may become great and fill the world with his fame. It was not designed that every one should walk the heavens like Newton; or sweep the heart-strings like Milton, or thread the mazes of metaphysics with the skill of Descartes, and Locke and Hamilton. But it was designed that every one should make valuable and constant additions to his stock of knowledge, and elevate himself to the position of a useful, which is far more desirable than that of a brilliant man. And as this capacity for advancement is without an exception, so, so far as we know, it is without limit. To the progress of every earthly thing there is a bound, except that of the human mind. The infant becomes a man, and that is the limit of his physical development. The acorn becomes a tree, the blossom matures into fruit, and so of all things else; the advance to what we call maturity, and then decline. Not so the mind. It can never culminate. It ascends forever. It is ever spreading a stronger wing, and essaying a bolder flight. And its attempts are successful. Alas! the flight is not always upward; the advance is not always along the right path. But still there is progress. It is impossible for the human mind to "continue in one stay." True, there is a period in life when it appears to stagger, to go backwards, to lose what had been gained, and to travel down towards the feebleness of a second infancy. But this is not mental decay though thus we style it. The mind itself, beyond all controversy, is as clear and sound as ever. It is only the medium through which it has been accustomed to act, that is wearing out. The mind, when at length, released from this bondage, will be found to be in possession of all its original powers, and then its flight shall be upward forever.

But not only is the mind capable of culture, it needs culture. There may be some who obtain knowledge by intuition. I have heard of such. They are born poets, painters, statesmen, scholars. They attain eminence without effort. They comprehend at a glace what other have to pour over for weary days. They reach at a leap what others attain only by vulgar and toilsome climbing. They laugh at labor and ridicule the dolt who can only learn by study. I have *heard* of such, I say, but I have only *heard* of them. Such persons have never crossed my path, nor have I ever read an authentic account of them. But, nevertheless, I am assured they exist, and some persistent seekers after prodigies have found them in Thespian societies, and even, at times, on the lowest forms of academies and colleges. They are a peculiar race, and so eminent for conceit and affectation, indolence and shallowness, that no one, except equally shallow mammas, wants them for friend, pupil or companion. All the really useful and really great men of every age and every country have become such by determined, systematic and persevering mental culture. The world would never have heard of Demosthenes, the greatest of uninspired orators, had he not first studied in the schools of Isæus, Isocretes and Plato, and afterwards overcame the most serious obstacles to eminence in his art by declaiming on the beach, at Phalerum, to the waves as they swept along the shore; by shutting himself up for months in a subterranean cell; by suspending a sword over his shoulder to cure himself of an awkward shrug; by practising before a mirror to acquire dignity of manners, and by copying the History of Thucydides eight times to form his style. It was only after such culture as this that he composed those masterly orations "to which posterity has assigned the first rank as models of eloquence." You never would have heard of Virgil, the first of Latin poets, had he not been prepared to write his great epic, by careful, early training, by travel, by systematic and thorough study of preceding poets, and after all by spending days over a hemistich, and nearly a dozen years over the Æneid. Newton was enabled to point his astonished countrymen to the subtle agent which holds the worlds in their orbits; Milton to enshrine his noble thoughts in immortal lines; Bacon to expose a venerable system of error and teach the world the direct path into the temple of truth only after years of Herculean labor. Whshington and his immortal coadjutors, in the realm of politics; Harvey, Davy and Franklin in the realm of science; Calvin, Knox and Edwards in the realm of morals and religion have laid the world under infinite obligations. But these precious fruits were not produced without the most careful, laborious, and protracted culture. And what is true in these cases, is true in every case. I care not how gifted a young man is, if he do not put himself under a rational and rigid mental discipline, he will accomplish but little. His faculties will, to a great degree, lie dormant. He may be a giant but he will be chained. His mind may be a sun, which under favorable circumstance, would flood the world with light, but it is eclipsed. His mind bears just the relation to one which has been carefully disciplined, that the unhewn block of marble bears to the statue.

But what are the means and what the advantages, of mental culture?

As to the means there must be in the very outset a just appreciation of the value of knowledge. The first step in the right direction here—the very first attainment to be made in this noble pursuit—is a clear, and deep conviction, that "it is not good for the soul to be without knowledge." "Wisdom" in a lower sense than that in which it was used by the uninspired writers "is better than rubies." No earthly possession is to be compared with a well balanced and richly furnished mind. This gives a man a wider influence, secures to him a greater degree of respect, and brings him into the possession of a purer and loftier happiness than anything else can, religion alone excepted. Knowledge is power. By it, in the widest sense, it is that Senats are swayed; that the circle of science is enlarged; that all those interests which make individuals comfortable, and nations great and prosperous, are promoted. It is knowedge, other things being equal, more than anything else, which gives one man superiority over another. And what is thus true of individuals is true of nations. The most enlightened are the most powerful. There are no two nations so richly endowed with practical knowledge as Great Britain and the United States, and there are none which wield so much power. By their arts, literature, laws, language and religion, they are doing more this moment to change the face of the world than any other two nations in existence.

Now, young gentlemen, if you will be incited to attain knowledge, you must contemplate its excellencies, and endeavor to have your minds imbued with a just sense of its value. Gaze upon the sober but majestic face of Knowledge until you become enamored of her. Labor to establish in your minds an inextinguishable thirst for knowledge. If you cannot see such excellence in her at first as to lead you to love her, and to pursue her in the face of every difficulty, let me advise you to do what an eloquent writer advises young artists to do in regard to the celebrated statue Apollo Belvidere: "Go and study it, and if you see no great beauty in it to captivate you, go again. And if you still discern none, go again and again. Go until you feel it, for be assured it is there."

The reverend orator then urged the power of motive to be found in a high appreciation of knowledge, presenting earnest counsel with reference to the value to be set upon it, and the struggles for it that find a full compensation in its attainment, adding words of encouragement to those who have to labor harder than their fellows to meet their daily assessments of duty.

But I pass to the consideration of more positive means of mental culture. I here say but little of the necessity of your giving the closest and most conscientious attention to your college studies. It is so plain that a young man who slights these is ignorant of the very elements of mental culture, that I should regard it as a reflection on your intelligence to dwell at much length in urging you to fidelity here. You should not lose a day, nor a recitation. You are here laying the foundations of mental culture, and they should be laid broad and deep. Let nothing be slighted; let nothing be omitted; let nothing be imperfectly learned. Let no student read a line, you do not read; let no one master a proposition, you do not master; let no one acquire knowledge of a principle in physics, you do not acquire a knowledge of.

But besides your regular studies make yourselves acquainted with a limited number of books. By means of books we hold converse with the gifted minds of our own and other ages. Here are garnered their noble thoughts; their sublime speculations; their wise counsels. Here are recorded the grand discoveries in science, and the instructive events in the world's history. "God be thanked," exclaimed one, "for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling; if the Sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof; if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakspeare to open to me the words of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for the want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from the best society in the place where I live."—Channing. But to derive real advantage from books, we must select proper ones. All are not of this character. Some are useless; some pernicious. The land is flooded with books the perusal of which will only enervate the mind and pollute the heart. Licentious authors and mercenary publishers are exerting themselves but too successfully to arrest all progress in the minds of many, and innoculate them with mental leprosy. Error of every kind and vice without a veil go forth in the penny paper, the shilling pamphlet, and the costly volume, on their mission of intellectual and moral death. Unless you wish to enfeeble and impoverish your mind, to make it the receptacle of everything that is low and vile, to fill it with wrong views of life and duty; to deceive and rob yourself; to pass through life without a character and without intelligence, and at last to die "with a lie in your right hand;" you must avoid such literature. It is as fatal to all mental and moral health as poison is to physical.

But there is a class of books with which it is most wholesome to be familiar. They are full of truth and wisdom. They are not urns in which the ashes, but vases in which the living thoughts of the great and good are preserved. We cannot commune with them without becoming wiser and better. They elevate; they assimilate those who wisely use them to the master spirits whose grand thoughts are breathed through their pages. Good books are various. Some impart strength, others beauty; some enrich, others stimulate the mind; some exercise the reason, others the imagination. The young man whose commerce with books is designed to promote mental culture, will choose those which compel him to think. He is not discouraged by their dryness nor appalled, because to comprehend them demands time and labor. Jewels are not found without diving and digging; gold is procured in the largest quantities from the hardest rocks. Some books will require hours to a page, and half a year to master the volume, though of moderate size. But they are well worth the time and the toil. The student will rise from such a study far more benefitted than if he had read a whole library of some books which might be named. The very effort to comprehend a difficult paragraph increases the mental powers, for it is with the mind as with the body, the more you exercise it the more robust and vigorous you make it. Let the young student then hurl all this namby-pamby literature, so often and so impudently thrust upon him, and which is destitute alike of wit, sense and morals, into the flames, and betake himself to those noble works which have stood the test of time, and in every line of which truth and wisdom are enshrined, and he will soon reap a harvest valuable beyond all computation. The young man who masters Butler's Analogy of Religion or Paley's Natural Theology, or McCosh's Intuitions of the Mind, or any one of a score of such books will perform for himself an incalculable mental service. Such books discipline the mind. They teach the student to think, to think closely, continuously, rightly, and this is the very ground work of mental culture. But the mind needs to be furnished as well as disciplined. To accomplish this, works of history, biography, travels, science and art are to be studied. And to these must be added poetry. But let it be *poetry*, not the stuff that often impudently steals its name. By the multiplication of books, which is one of the distinguishing features of this age, every one now has access to the richest treasures of English literature. Your selections, therefore, may be of the very choicest. Let them be. Why should any man live on husks, when he can have the finest of the wheat? Why should any one drink from a stagnant pool when the sparkling spring is gushing from the rock at his feet? Ah! let no one who has access to Milton, Young and Cowper, to Longfellow, Bryant and Whittier, turn to the misanthropic Byron, or the atheistic Shelley, or the host of vapid and stupid scribblers, who are called poets only by a criminal abuse of language. No one can read everything, therefore confine yourselves to what is good and great; spend your time on that alone which will give strength, affluence and polish to the mind. If there is not so much amusement in this course, there will be more profit. "The food," we are told, "upon which the swan feeds, and which makes her so beautiful, so strong and so long-lived, grows deep down in the clear running river, and she works hard to wrench it from its moorings among the stones." So the young student, if he would have a mind of which the vigor and gracefulness of the swan is an emblem, must toil for mental food.

I should do great injustice, both to my audience and my theme, if I, in this connection, should fail to mention one book by way of eminence, a careful study of which is, beyond all controversy, the most effectual means of mental culture. I mean, of course, the Word of God. "Whilst the Bible is the only book for the heart, it is the best book for the intellect. There is no volume in the world so adapted to interest, excite and test the mind as this. It is altogether impossible for any one to be brought into contact with its history, and poetry, and prophesy; with its sublime and far-reaching truths; with its profound doctrines, its inspiring promises and its fearful denunciations of all that is vile and wicked, without having his intellect stirred to its lowest depths. It may be aroused to opposition, aroused to hatred—to hatred to its mission, its teachings, its power, its author, but still aroused. Scarcely anything more satisfactorily proves the power of the Bible than the opposition which it has encountered. Many, alas! of the most gifted minds of the world have bent all their might against it. They have written tomes, encyclopedias, libraries to disprove its divine origin, and plied the minds of the people with the most powerful and fascinating eloquence in their efforts to cover it with contempt. Now were ever such efforts made to destroy an imbecile and harmless enemy? Have the sacred books of the Mohammedans, the Hindus or the Chinese encountered such opposition? No. And the reason is plain. They have no such power to move and mould the world, and therefore are not dreaded.

But there are other evidences of the power of the Bible on the human intellect, and such as are far more pleasant to contemplate. Look what it has done for nations. Where the Bible is most reverenced, most used and best understood, there the people are advanced to the highest degree and national purity. You may take any nation of the world and apply this test, and if you find one where it fails we will give up the argument. Look, for example, at Scotland. Where in Europe will you find a people so intelligent, clear-headed, and acute? Her peasantry are the best informed in the Old World. And there are no profounder thinkers or more polished writers than she furnishes. When you find an abler metaphysician than Hamilton, or a sweeter poet than Burns, or a more gifted writer of fiction than Scott, or a more brilliant essayist than Wilson, or a more eloquent preacher than Chalmers, we should be obliged if you would communicate the information to us. Now, how are we to account for this general and generous culture, unless it be owing to the fact that for ages the minds of her people have been brought into closest contact with the elevating and invigorating truths of God's Word?

Look again, at England. For laws, literature and religion; for arts, manufactures and science, she is unrivalled. She is the first commercial and manufacturing nation of the world. She is mistress of the seas, and her capital is the money emporium of the earth. Why has she outstripped France, Spain, Italy? I think it will be hard to tell, unless you trace it to the fact that the Bible is as free as the air, and as abundant as the sparkling waters that flow from the springs of the sea-girt isle. And does any one marvel that the Bible has this power to arouse, enlarge, invigorate, furnish, refine the mind? Is it any wonder that the entering in of this word has shed light upon the understanding of the individual, and lifted whole nations to intelligence and power? If there be any astonishment here, it must banish when it is remembered that the Bible, as one of the profoundest thinkers of any age has admirably said, "has God for its author, truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter and salvation for its end." God has breathed wisdom and truth and majesty and power into every line, and so sure as any mind comes in contact with it he will feel its wholesome and vigorus stimulus.

But here I may be asked, inasmuch as this mental culture is a work of no little difficulty, requiring much time and self-denial, are the advantages to be derived from it of sufficient value to encourage men to undertake it? You shall judge for yourselves. Consider these advantages as they relate to the individual man. These are so manifest that it seems like a waste of time to dwell upon them. That the man whose mind is well disciplined and stored with useful knowledge has sources of happiness, means of success and power, and of protection against trials that others do not enjoy is obvious to the most careless observer. It is impossible in the brief space here allowed to dwell upon all these.

We shall, therefore, select the increased means of happiness mental culture affords, to illustrate the point under consideration. All are in search of happiness. God has planted in the human breast a desire for it. Not more natural is it for the weary traveler to seek the grateful shelter of the rock, or the hunted hart to seek the cooling brook, than for men to seek happiness. And very various are the avenues in which this good is sought. Some seek it in gold, some in glory, some in sensual pleasures, some in splendid attire, some in the gratification of the palate, some in the society of family and friends, some few in literature and philosophy, and a still fewer number in God.

Now of all the sources of happiness, those afforded by religion are the sweetest, the purest and the most exalted. God has so constituted men that he alone can fully satisfy the desires of their souls. No matter what else man has, without God his soul is an orphan and a mendicant. But next to these spiritual pleasures, and not distantly allied to them are those which flow from the culture of the intellect. The man who derives his chief pleasure from eating and dress; from accumulating money or receiving the hollow-hearted pleasures of the world; from grovelling pursuits or sensual gratification degrades himself—makes himself something less than a man; but he who derives his enjoyment from the cultivation of his mental powers—who draws the waters with which he slakes his thirst, from the deep, clear, cool wells within his own nature, honors himself and rises to the dignity of a true man.

To the cultivated mind all nature teems with bliss, as with beauty. As the devout man reads sermons in stars and stones and running brooks, so the intellectual man finds in everything a spring of happiness. Of the innumerable sources of pleasure thus opened to the man of culture, I will mention but *one* for the purpose of showing the personal advantages of the training here recommended. I mean the pleasure derived from a sense of the beautiful in nature and art. "In looking at our nature," says an eloquent author, "we discover among its admirable endowments the sense or perception of beauty. We see the germ of this in every human being, and there is no power which admits greater cultivation; and why should it not be cherished in all? It deserves remark that the provision for this principle is infinite in the universe.

There is but a very minute portion of creation which we can turn into food and clothes or gratification for the body; but the whole creation may be used to minister to the sense of beauty. Beauty is an all pervading presence. It unfolds in the numberless flowers of the spring. It waves in the branches of the trees and the green blades of grass. It haunts the depths of the earth and sea, and gleams out in the hues of the shell and the precious stone. And not only these minute objects, but the ocean, the mountains, the clouds, the heavens, the stars, the rising and setting sun, all overflow with beauty. The universe is its temple; and those men who are alive to it cannot lift their eyes without feeling themselves encompassed with it on every side. Now this beauty is so precious, the enjoyment it gives so refined and pure, and so congenial with our tenderest and noblest feelings that it is painful to think of the multitude of men, as living in the midst of it, and living almost as blind to it as if, instead of this fair earth and beautiful sky, they were tenants of a dungeon. Suppose that I were to visit a cottage, and to see its walls lined with the choicest pictures of Raphael, and every spare nook filled with statues of the most exquisite workmanship, and that I were to learn that neither man, woman, nor child ever cast an eye at these miracles of art, how should I feel their privation? How should I want to open their eyes and to help them to comprehend and feel the loveliness and grandeur which in vain courted their notice? But every husbandman is living in sight of a divine artist; and how much would his existence be elevated could he see the glory which shines forth in these forms, hues, proportions and moral expression? I have spoken only of the beauty of nature, but how much of this mysterious charm is found in the elegant arts, and especially in literature? The best books have most beauty. The greatest truths are wronged if not linked with beauty, and they win their way most surely and deeply into the soul when arrayed in this, their natural and fit attire."—Channing.

Now, the man who has cultivated this perception of the beautiful cannot open his eyes; cannot walk forth where his ears will be greeted with sweet harmonies, without securing the highest enjoyment. The uncultivated man will move among these wonders of nature and art as a blind man would move through a gallery of pictures or a hall of statuary, whilst the man of cultivated mind and taste finds in their symetric forms, their brilliant colors, and their complete adaptation to their several ends, the means of pure and constant pleasure.

There is but one other particular showing the advantages of the curture we plead for, to which we now have time to refer. I mean as to its influence upon the destiny of our country. It must be plain to every one, indeed it is admitted by every thoughtful person, that the youths of this nation must be well educated, or our noble institutions must suffer; yea, they must perish. Sound education is just as necessary for the prosperity of this people; yea, just as necessary for the preservation of our present institutions in their present form, as pure air is necessary to sound health.

Enlarging upon this topic, Dr. Howard referred to the problems, social and governmental, that the nations of the earth were waiting to see us solve, and the weight of responsibility that is thus thrown upon us. He proceeded:

The higher the tide of intellectual culture rises, the more successful shall we be. Much as I love my country, I do not esteem her perfect. She may improve—must—shall. And knowledge—always understanding that a pure morality and a pure religion occupy their appropriate place—shall be the instrumentality. Knowledge is the life's blood of a republic. As knowledge advances errors are discovered and rectified, laws are rendered more perfect, the people become more homogeneous and therefore more harmonious. As knowledge increases the nation advances to a higher place and exhibits to the world a nobler and a safer example.

To me, my young friends, it is perfectly clear that if our country ever accomplishes what we all hope it will, what we are all assured it is capable of accomplishing; if our varied population becomes one homogeneous mass actuated by the same grand principles and aiming at the same noble ends; if our laws, now so equitable, become even more perfect; if we are to send out a benign influence to the remotest corners of the world; if we are to be the great instrument, by the restless force of an overmastering example to cast down thrones and strike the manacles from the hands of long enslaved nations, and to say to mind, and opinion, and the press, and speech, and conscience all over the earth, *go free*, it will be owing in no small degree to the proper and the high mental culture secured by such as those whom it is now privilege to address. O, if I had a voice that would reach every ear in my country and a power of persuasion that would move every one to prompt and unwearying activity in this matter, then would I say, whatever may have been your past disadvantages or your present hindrances, now commit yourselves with a most determined purpose to the cultivation of your minds. Your own happiness; your country's prosperity; the world's deliverance demand it. To remain where you are is both shameful and criminal. Let past slothfulness suffice. Let past attainments encourage you to aim higher. Let the nobleness of your mind impel you to its improvement. You are too strong to be defeated, too noble to be crushed. Refuse to live longer merely to work, and eat and sleep. Brutes can do these things, but you are men. Act the part of men. Brace yourselves to breast opposition. Prepare yourselves to endure toil. Resolve to rise. You can, if you will. Nothing can hinder the success of him who determines to succeed. Do not waste your time by wishing, but go earnestly to work, and work on. Let nothing discourage you. If you have but little time, improve that little. If you have no books, borrow them. If you have no instructor, instruct yourself. If your early education has been defective, repair the defect. Let not a coward heart, or a love of ease rob you. Labor faithfully, labor fearlessly, and look to God who giveth wisdom and upbraideth not, "and you shall reap a harvest more valuable than gold or jewels." "Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go; keep her, for she is thy life."

INFIRMITIES OF AGE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A standing boast of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* is, that it was established in 1786. Old age is honorable; its infirmities should receive the largest charity, and its sins should not be too severely condemned. We should remember that one born in 1786 is now about *eighty-four* years old, and therefore must be suffering from impaired vision, mental imbecility and a general feeling of "goneness."

It is not strange that one so old should show signs of dotage and indulge in silly conceits. Now, good friends, we appear on behalf of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and put in the plea of irresponsibility by reason of the infirmities of age. In proof of this we might take any recent issue of the aforesaid paper, but the evidence upon which we mainly rely, and the force of which not even a Democratic jury could fail to see, is what appeared in the *Gazette* of yesterday, headed "Caution to Republicans."

Confining ourselves to this single article, the first evidence of the failing faculties of the *Gazette* is found in its inability to see "what reforms are needed" in the Republican politics of Allegheny county. It says: "Wait and see what reforms are needed, before you agitate a perhaps needless discussion." Now, with the *Gazette's* opportunities for knowing—for it is in the ring—its *not knowing* is *prima facie* evidence of the plea we make in its behalf.

We also offer in evidence, the senile conceit that it is competent to advise the intelligent Republicans of Allegheny county what they should do. Hear it: "We advise you to sign no calls whatever which propose to anticipate the action of your own regular Convention of August." Here you will notice that it calls the August Convention the regular Republican Convention, when it knows that the regular convention should have been held in June, and was postponed to August at the dictation of the Ring, *and for the benefit of the Ring.* But the strongest evidence in support of our theory, and that upon which we feel we can safely rest our case, is this: that the *Gazette*, (and perhaps a few young braves of the Executive Committee) assume to be *the* Republican party of this county, with full power to excommunicate and consign to outer darkness all Republicans who are not in the ring. Here is the evidence: "The party never did a healthier thing than when it kicked these engineers—[over 10,000 voters, big kicking that]—of malicious mischief and poor tools of tried and condemned ambition into the outer darkness of contemptuous neglect."

Now, without one word by way of argument, we submit the case, confident that the court will instruct the jury to find a verdict in keeping with the evidence; and what that verdict will be must be clear to all—that the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, aged 84 years, is irresponsible, by reason of the infirmities of age. 1870.

THE RISING TIDE.

The Struggle Between the People and Small Politicians.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 15th.]

It was our intention and expectation this morning to have published a full list of the delegates elected to the several conventions yesterday. Considerable expense had been gone to, and full arrangements made to secure this end. During the day, however, it became evident that this idea was distasteful to the politicians, who did not at all like the effect produced by the publication yesterday of the election precincts and houses. At night it was known that *the candidates for many offices were holding back the names of the delegates*—afraid of their publication. One candidate candidly declared in our office that he had a list of his delegates in his pocket, but would not give them to be printed lest somebody would buy them up if they were known. We have no remarks to make on this revelation, but leave the matter with the public. In the great struggle, every day defining itself more clearly, between the people and the politicians, they know on which side an enterprising and fearless journal stands.

CLEAVER'S
OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Musk Scented.
CASH'S FRICTION TOWELS.
PAPIER FAYARD ET BLAYN,
French Remedy for Rheumatism.
LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
For making Beef Tea.
BLANCHARD'S IODIDE IRON PILLS.
LANCELOT'S CIGARETTES FOR ASTHMA.
SARG'S GERMAN SHAVING SOAP,
Contains 30 per cent. Glycerine.
ALABASTRINE,
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Having all the conveniences that can be produced in a Range, and warranted to work as represented.
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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, at Birmingham, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 9th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$234,996 58
Overdrafts	65 32
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	100,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	26,616 69
Banking House	30,731 43
Current Expenses	168 99
Taxes paid	1,587 35
Bills of other National Banks	4,214 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,156 11
Specie Coin	398 00
Legal Tender Notes	34,300 00
	$434,234 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	35,227 16
Discount and Interest	12,714 15
National Bank Circulation outstanding	86,968 00
Dividends unpaid	132 00
Individual Deposits	199,193 16
	$434,234 47

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, John P. Beech, Cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
R. A. WOLF,
F. L. IHMSEN,
JAS. FAWCETT. } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of June, 1870. JOHN C. STEVENSON, Notary Public.

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STATIONERS,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

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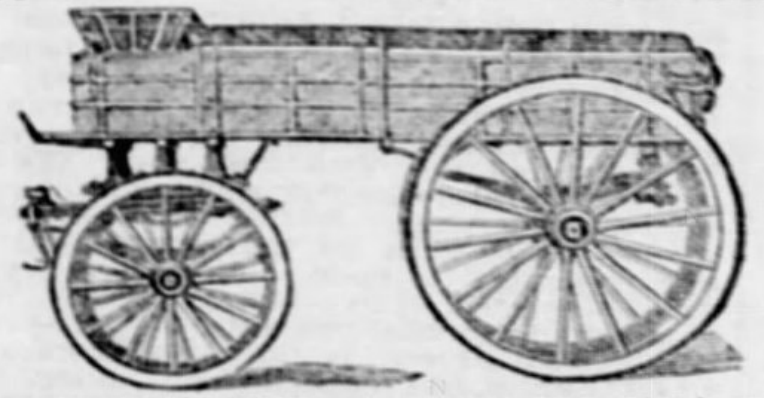

Cor. WASHINGTON and FABER STS., Pittsburgh

Our **N**ew **P**aper.
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STATIONERS,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 9th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 989,131 20
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	105,694 37
Due from other National Banks	6,458 41
Due from other Banks and Bankers	59,077 54
Banking House	16,000 00
Current Expenses	6,445 15
Taxes Paid	5,145 72
Premiums	6,997 30
Cash Items including Stamps	19,363 19
Exchanges for Clearing House	34,370 42
Bills of other National Banks	16,638 00
Fractional Currency including Nickels	1,065 31
Specie Coin	69,976 09
Legal Tender Notes	60,000 00
Three per cent. Certificates	100,000 00
Total	$1,793,895 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Profit and Loss	224,861 90
National Bank circulation outstanding	259,000 00
Dividends unpaid	396 00
Individual Deposits	850,716 73
Due to National Banks	58,934 69
Due to other Banks and Bankers	40,013 27
	$1,793,895 59

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, F. L. Stephenson, Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and Sworn before me this 15th day of June, 1870. E. J. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. WALKER,
JOHN McDEVITT,
JAS. MARSHALL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at the close of business, June 9, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 715,287 68
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		401,500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$93,356 22	
Due from other National Banks	31,102 82	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	5,626 14	130,085 18
Real Estate	$45,986 97	
Furniture and Fixtures	2,368 80	48,355 77
Expenses	$1,022 16	
Taxes	1,000 00	2,022 16
Exchanges for Clearing House	$23,456 24	
Remittances, Checks and Revenue Stamps	39,732 71	
National Bank Notes	14,872 00	
Fractional Currency	3,268 42	
Legal Tender Notes	64,273 00	
Three Per Cent. Certificates	50,000 00	195,622 40
		$1,495,873 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund	$100,000 00	
Discount	3,611 45	
Premium and Exchange	344 65	
Profit and Loss	4,564 87	108,520 97
Circulation		356,750 00
Individual Deposits	$451,057 27	
Due National Banks	31,543 10	
Due other Banks and Bankers	7,690 14	491,290 51
Re-discounts		34,424 61
Dividends unpaid		270 00
Taxes unpaid		1,817 10
		$1,495,873 19

I, John B. Livingston, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
W. E. SCHMERTZ,
C. MEYRAN,
C. BARCHFELD, } Directors.

Sworn to and subscribed before me. GEORGE T. OLIVER, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., at the close of business, June 9th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,231,168 86
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		910,000 00
Due from Redeeming Agent		263,324 12
Due from other National Banks		65,502 01
Due from other Banks and Bankers		7,574 02
Banking House		56,500 00
Current Expenses	$3,348 55	
Taxes Paid	428 83—	3,777 38
Cash Items		7,516 16
Exchanges for Clearing House		42,649 14
Bills of other National Banks		22,656 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		11,089 84
Specie, viz: Coin	$ 9,480 00	
Gold, Treasury Notes	12,000 00—	21,480 00
Legal Tender Notes		211,500 00
		$3,884,737 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,700,000 00
Surplus Fund		340,000 00
Discount	$ 7,714 77	
Exchange	3,540 45	
Profit and Loss	49,247 13—	60,502 35
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		800,000 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding		24,787 00
Dividends Unpaid		9,015 00
Individual Deposits		909,253 68
Due to National Banks		40,836 52
Due to other Banks and Bankers		342 98
		$3,884,737 53

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, Andrew Long, Cashier of the Exchange National Bank, of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. LONG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of June, A. D. 1870. WM. F. ROSS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
D. McCANDLESS,
H. CHILDS,
B. BAKEWELL, Jr. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, at the close of business, June 9, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loan and Discounts		$1,379,543 55
United States Bonds to secure Circulation		425,000 00
Other Stocks		12,812 50
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		154,771 47
Due from other National Banks		33,181 69
Due from other Banks and Bankers		3,890 65
Banking House		37,000 00
Current Expenses		9,182 92
Cash Items, including Stamps		15,660 41
Exchange for Clearing House		17,651 28
Bills of other National Banks		11,635 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels		5,378 25
Specie		2,112 08
Legal Tender Notes		250,000 00
		$2,359,119 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund		300,670 46
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		340,000 00
Individual Deposits	$1,128,536 83	
Due National Banks	88,560 30	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,351 61	1,218,448 74
		$2,359,119 20

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, J. D. Scully, Cashier of the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 14th day of June, 1870. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
R. S. HAYS,
JAS. S. McCORD,
WM. K. NIMICK, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, at the close of business, June 9, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 795,298 18
Overdrafts	3,175 32
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	36,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	204,344 36
Due from other National Banks	27,600 17
Due from other Banks and Bankers	3,390 46
Banking House	63,941 55
Other Real Estate	5,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,489 24
Current Expenses	6,184 37
Taxes Paid	1,000 00
Premiums	4,278 49
Cash Items (including Stamps)	6,347 71
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,987 19
Bills of other National Banks	3,518 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	3,068 41
Specie	1,001 00
Legal Tender Notes	116,839 00
Three per cent. Certificates	20,000 00
	$1,807,461 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	71,000 00
Discount	20,773 86
Exchange	11,890 67
Interest	9,866 17
Profit and Loss	5,382 89
Circulation Outstanding	449,500 00
Individual Deposits	584,486 42
Due to National Banks	121,076 34
Due to other Banks and Bankers	33,505 10
	$1,807,461 45

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY. }

I, Joseph H. Hill, Cashier of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of June, 1870. S. SMITH, Notary.

Correct—Attest:
A. PATTERSON,
W. REED,
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK AT PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business June 9, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,117,894 67
Overdrafts	5,198 09
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	3,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	10,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	112,819 82
Due from other National Banks	60,950 15
Due from other Banks and Bankers	5,747 95
Banking House	32,761 61
Current Expenses	1,287 23
Taxes Paid	1,660 00
Cash Items (including Stamps)	11,990 65
Exchanges for Clearing House	30,924 40
Bills of other National Banks	11,300 00
Bills of State Banks	500 00
Fractional Currency and Nickels	3,478 20
Specie, Coin	7,741 54
Legal Tenders	120,000 00
	$2,051,486 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Funds	145,902 11
Profit and Loss	15,411 83
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	450,000 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding	11,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	5,429 25
Individual Deposits	592,513 93
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	5,000 00
Due National Banks	18,650 00
Due other Banks and Bankers	5,427 02
Taxes Unpaid	2,122 07
	$2,051,486 21

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY. } SS.

I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourteenth day of June, 1870. H. E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. S. BISSELL,
GEO. S. HEAD,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK. } Directors.

Our **N**ew **P**aper.
J. L. READ & SON,
STATIONERS,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

COAL, COAL.
Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal, of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or Yard, will be promptly attended to.
H. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

BUFF LINEN SUITS,
WHITE LAWN SUITS,
PRINTED LAWN SUITS,
PRINTED PERCALE SUITS,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1870. 1870.
Specialties.
SILK SACQUES,
New Styles, Paris Make.
Real Llama Lace,
CIRCULARS,
POINTS,
PALETOTS,
BLACK AND WHITE,
All the Newest Styles and Patterns.
FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS
BLUE AND GREEN,
FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.
New Summer Shawls
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND AT LOW PRICES.
SUMMER SILKS,
EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NEW FABRICS
IN
Dress Goods.
FULL LINE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE, No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Our **N**ew **P**aper.
J. L. READ & SON,
STATIONERS,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

HARDWARE
THAT WILL NOT RUST BY EXPOSURE,
Pulley Blocks, Coil Chain, Hinge Hasps, Gate Hinges, Staples and Screw Eyes, Meat Hooks, Barn and Stable Door Latches, all galvanized.
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Second ave. and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our **N**ew **P**aper.
J. L. READ & SON,
STATIONERS,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.
Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

Our **N**ew **P**aper.
J. L. READ & SON,
STATIONERS,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Tapestry and Body Brussels
For Parlors, Halls and Offices.
TWO-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAINS
AND
THREE-PLY,
For Chambers, Dining Rooms and Nurseries.
COCOA MATTINGS,
In all widths, for Churches and Public Halls, all of which we offer at
POPULAR PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

APRIL 1st, 1870.
Specie Payment Resumed
FROM THIS DATE.
SILVER CHANGE
WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL
CASH CUSTOMERS, AT
M'FARLAND & COLLINS'
Carpet Store,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE
SECOND FLOOR.
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.

BODY BRUSSELS
ENGLISH
Body Brussels,
From Bonded Warehouse,
GOLD 112.
Ingrain, Three-Ply
AND
COMMON CARPETS,
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING TO
Lowest Wholesale Rates.
McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

NEW CARPETS.
Oliver McClintock & Co's
NEW CARPET ROOMS.
We have inaugurated the Opening of our New Rooms, the Finest West of New York, with the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of
AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES,
WILTONS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
And all Minor Grades, of
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.,
EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
LOWEST RATES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL ROOFING
SLATE,
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.,
(Opposite the Grain Elevator),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

SLATE
J. S. Newmyer,
NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of
Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain
ROOFING SLATE
IN ANY QUANTITY,
From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.
Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their
VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Our **N**ew **P**aper.
J. L. READ & SON,
STATIONERS,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co
93 MARKET STREET,
THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH, PITTSBURGH.
Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock, and are now prepared to furnish all the latest novelties in Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand
Sterling Silver Table Ware.
Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces, in cases.
Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s celebrated Nickel Silver Plated Ware.
Best quality White Metal Plated Ware.
Gold and Silver American Watches.
Fine grades of the Swiss Watch.
Fine Jewelry in all its branches.
Precious Stones.
Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in their line.
Fine Watches repaired and regulated with special care by skillful and experienced workmen.
☞Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any Goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

Our **N**ew **P**aper.
J. L. READ & SON,
STATIONERS,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

B. C. LEVI,
(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
Office—No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
B. C. LEVI.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, 1870.

The present tendency of public opinion, says the Chicago *Tribune*, makes it possible that the question of free banking may yet come up in Congress before the close of the present session. The ground for thinking so is the increase in the number of influential newspapers that are beginning to advocate the removal of the $300,000,000 restriction on National Bank circulation. Yesterday we gave an extract from the New York *Times* of the 10th, advocating the unqualified removal of the restriction on Bank circulation. The New York *Bulletin* of the 13th also claims that there has been a great change in the sentiment in Congress within a few weeks in favor of free banking, and like the *Times* urges Congress to remove all restrictions from the amount of national bank circulation, and demands that either this be done or that the 10 per cent. tax on State bank circulation be removed, so that the various sections of the country can supply themselves with bank facilities independent of the $300,000,000 monopoly of the present National banks. Neither the *Times* nor the *Bulletin* have ever before advocated free banking to this extent, and the fact they do so now shows the growth of public opinion in that direction. Both of the New York papers above mentioned, however, advocated free banking simply as a banking and currency measure, and fail to call attention to it as a means of refunding the national debt at 4 per cent., though in this its effects would be as important as in connection with the currency. If new banks could organize, and by buying 5-20s in the market, exchange them par for par for the new four per cents and get ninety per cent. of circulation on deposit of the latter, the demand for 5-20s for this purpose would soon put them at par in gold, which would also establish the market price of the four per cents at par in gold. New banks would then as well pay par for the four per cents at once, as for the 5-20s; and if the fact were once established that the four per cents were voluntarily taken at all at par—even for the special purpose of banking—and that the 5-20s were being paid off with the proceeds, it would go far towards making a market for the four per cents at par independent of the banking privilege.

—The news of the passage of Garfield's currency bill, after various amendments, has stimulated the Wall street markets to-day very materially.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118⅛	118¾	118
U. S. Bonds '62	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. Bonds '64	111⅛	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111⅛	111½	111⅛
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113⅝	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113⅞	114	113⅞
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	114	113⅞
10-40s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113
U. S. 6s, 1881	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111⅛
U. S. 10-40s	108⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅞
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅞
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92½
Currency Pacifics	114

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 16, 1870.	10 30 A M	11 30 A M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	200	200¼	200⅛	200⅛	200¼
New Jersey Central	....	109¾	....	109¾	....
Erie	21⅞	22¼	22¼	23	23¼
Harlem	....	144¼	....	144	....
Reading	107½	107⅞	107⅞	107½	108
Michigan Central	....	125	....	125	....
Michigan Southern	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅞
Illinois Central	....	141	....	141	....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	....	109¼	....	109¼	....
Chicago and Northwestern	84⅛	84⅛	84½	84⅛	84⅛
Do preferred	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
Rock Island	122⅛	122⅛	122	121⅞	121⅞
St. Paul	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68	68⅛
St. Paul preferred	82½	82⅛	82⅛	82⅝	82⅛
Toledo and Wabash	....	60⅛	....	59⅞	....
Do preferred	....	75	....	75	....
Fort Wayne	....	96⅞	....	96⅞	....
Chicago and Alton	....	118	....	117⅞	....
Ohio and Mississippi	40⅛	40⅛	....	40⅛	40⅛
Western Union Telegraph	....	34⅛	....	34⅛	....
Pacific Mail	44⅛	44	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
Adams Express	....	63⅛	....	63⅛	....
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	....	15⅞	....	16	....
American M. U. Express	....	45⅛	....	45	....
United States Express	....	45⅛	....	45⅛	....
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	200⅛	200¼	⅛	...
N. J. Central	109⅛	109¾	½	...
Erie	21⅝	23⅛	1⅝	...
Harlem	144¼	144	...	¼
Reading	107⅝	108	⅜	...
Mich. Central	125	125	...	...
Mich. Southern	99¾	99⅞	⅛	...
Illinois Central	141½	141	...	½
Clev. and Pitts.	109⅛	109¼	⅛	...
Chicago and North	84½	84⅛	...	⅜
Do. preferred	90⅜	90⅛	...	¼
Rock Island	122	121⅞	...	⅛
St. Paul	67⅝	68⅛	½	...
Do. preferred	82⅜	82⅝	¼	...
Tol. and Wabash	60⅛	59⅞	...	¼
Do. preferred	75	75	...	...
Fort Wayne	96⅞	96⅞	...	...
Chicago and Alton	118	117⅞	...	⅛
Ohio and Miss.	40⅛	40⅛	...	...
Western U. Tel	33⅞	34⅛	¼	...
Pacific Mail	43⅞	44⅛	¼	...
Adams Express	63⅛	63⅛	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	16	16	...	...
American M. U. Ex	45	45	...	...
U. S. Express	45⅛	45⅛	...	...

—The *World* yesterday says: The only feature in the market was the Tennessee bond sharp practice which is flourishing under the management of the eminently respectable and sanctimonious individuals who, after having induced their confiding friends to sell Tennessee bonds short at 46 to 52, are now twisting their cash out of them by advancing the price to 64¼. These honorable gentlemen could have advanced the price of new Tennessee bonds to 164 with the same facility with which they marked them up to-day to 64 without the one hundred. In other words, they can put them at any price they please. To-day they were sold for cash 2¾ per cent. higher than regular, and the price was broken from 64¼ to 61⅞ for the purpose of entrapping more "shorts," and inducing those who are already "short" to remain so. The public are not safe in dealing in them, or in having anything to do with the manipulations of this Tennessee bond sharp practice.

—The New York *Tribune* says: The total stock and debt of the Erie Railroad October 1, 1867, were $51,065,943; October 1, 1869, the stock and debt were $101,935,710—an increase in two years of only $50,869,737. The amount of common stock, October, 1869, $70,000,000; preferred, $8,586,910; total of stock $78,586,916. No dividends were paid on either stock in 1869, and no dividends on the common stock since 1863, when 3½ was paid, and yet the road earned $16,721,500 last year, and the "current expenses," $14,542,105; the expenses over 85 per cent. of the receipts. On the Central Pacific the ratio of expenses to earning are 52.79 per cent. The expenses of the Union Pacific are estimated at 50 per cent. of the earnings. We notice that the New York Central and Hudson is marking down the terms of freight. This will be good news to the stock and grain growers of the great West, as well as to the consumers of the East. With the immense earnings of the New York Central and Hudson, and with 25 or 28 per cent. reduction in expenses, the managers of this important line of railway can well afford to reduce the price of freight, and pay eight per cent. on the $90,000,000 of capital, and compete successfully with all other routes to the interior. This line in 1868 carried 6,335,621 passengers, not one was killed, and only eleven injured.

A new project has been devised for inaugurating cheap transportation of grain on the Lakes in connection with canal at Buffalo. Barges are now building with a capacity of 65,000 bushels, and a large tug is already completed and in commission, with a freighting capacity of 40,000 bushels. It is calculated that this tug will have sufficient power to tow three barges of the size above named, beside carrying its own cargo, making altogether 225,000 bushels at a single trip.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

New York Copper Market.

June 15.—Manufactured is steady at the recent reduction in prices, say new sheathing 30c; Brazier's, over 16 oz, 30c; 16 oz and over 12, 33c; 12 oz and under 36c; and copper bolts 30c. Yellow metal sheathing is reduced to 22c, old taken in exchange at 13c; yellow metal bolts 24c; composition nails 22c; and old copper 17c. The principal receivers of lake copper are not offering their supplies, and, with rather more inquiry from dealers, the market is again a little higher; sales have been made of 150,000 lbs Baltimore at 19@19¼c, and 200,000 lbs lake at 19¾@19⅞c, with small lots at 20c, closing firm at 19¾@20c.

New York Iron Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The market for Scotch pig remains inactive, but as there is no improvement in the supply prices are supported. American meets with very little inquiry, and prices are inclined to favor buyers. Wrought scrap is in moderate request, and we notice sales of 285 tons old on private terms. Rails are in good demand, and sales have been made of 2,000 tons 50 lb English at $60 gold, and 400 do $60 on private terms. Old are in demand at $40 gold. Bar continues as last noted—the market is quiet at old rates for lots from store.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, 1870. }

BUSINESS—We have nothing that is very new or interesting to furnish our readers. Taking the season into consideration, trade may be termed brisk in most departments. The weather continues unfavorable for out door operations, there being more rain than sunshine. Breadstuffs—The market was a strong one, with a good deal of excitement in most of the leading markets. The stock in this market is not a large one; still we have sufficient to meet any reasonable demand. The mills are doing a large business with dealers that purchase to sell again, and so are the leading houses; both appear to have as much trade as they can manage. The general impression is that prices have not yet reached the top. This naturally makes dealers less anxious to sell. The receipts since our last issue were small—365 barrels. On the other hand, wheat receipts were liberal. Bacon and provisions—firmness with a fair demand was the prevailing feature of the market; although we have no large operations to notice, dealers were kept pretty busily engaged in filling current orders. The receipts since our last were 73 tierces of bacon and 24 tierces of dried beef. The stock on the market is not a large one. The unreasonable prices of fresh meats have largely increased the demand for salt meats. It would be a good move to abstain from the use of fresh meats altogether until they could be procured at reasonable prices. Let the trial be made. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active; prices are unchanged and sales were made to fair extent at: Soda ash—common 4c; refined 4¼c. Potash 7¼@7½c. Pearls 9@9½c.

BUTTER—The market remains dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand; the receipts were 35 packages, not including the amount received by wagon; the rates were very unsatisfactory, at least to sellers; buyers, on the other hand, were not disposed to find fault; the extreme prices were: Good to prime fresh packed 16@18c; a fancy lot may bring 19@20c.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bushel. the latter for small white.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak: we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 23@23½c ⅌ gallon.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ⅌ ton.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ⅌ lb; No. 3 5⅝c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ⅌ barrel, 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

EGGS—The market was unsettled. Sales were reported at a variety of prices. The demand being fully up with the supply, we can report sales at 23@24c ⅌ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull, with more sellers than buyers, prices of apples being very weak. Sales were reported at 4½@5½c. These are certainly low prices. Peaches—quarters 6@7c; halves 8@9c; pared 16@17. Blackberries 12@13c. Pitted cherries 23@25c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts were 48 boxes. The stock on hand continues large. Prices being a little weak holders would no doubt make concessions in order to sell a round lot. We note sales in a regular way of Ohio Factory at 14c; Ohio Goshen 14½c; Hamburg 12½@13c.

FISH—We can report a fair demand and current sales at the following rates: Mackerel, No 1 $26@29 ⅌ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $14; No 3 medium $11; in half bbls $6. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; Baltimore herring $7 75. White fish $8 50. Codfish 5c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ⅌ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

POULTRY—The market is very firm, previous prices being steadily maintained. We can report sales of live chickens by the coop at 90@95c ⅌ doz., and by retail at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand; sales range from 93@95c ⅌ bushel.

LARD OIL—The market was steady, but not very active. We are reported sales of Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 30; No. 2 at 80@85c per gallon. The supply keeps pace with the demand.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices weak; we can report sales at 12@15c per pound.

RYE FLOUR—The market has undergone no change. The demand was moderate, and sales were of a similar description; $5 00 is the current price at the present time.

POTATOES—The first offerings of new crop from the east were received yesterday by express. They can be obtained at the market price of $6 00@6 50 ⅌ bushel. The stock of old is pretty well exhausted. A prime article of Lake Shore Peachblows would bring 70@75c ⅌ bushel.

VEGETABLES—Green peas $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bush; cucumbers 50@75c ⅌ doz; raddishes $4 00 ⅌ bbl; cabbages $4 00 ⅌ bbl.

STRAWBERRIES—The receipts are liberal. sales at 9@10c ⅌ box in quantity.

CHERRIES—Offerings light, sales were made at $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bush.

LIME.—The market has undergone no change. The demand was fair and sales were regular at $2 25 for Cleveland White, and $1 75 for Eastern ⅌ bbl.

GROCERIES—The market continues to rule firm with a good demand, in fact we may say a large demand for the season. As we have on previous occasions remarked, the grocery trade of Pittsburgh has grown and extended itself very materially since the opening of the spring trade. The rates, however, are unchanged in many instances, being fully as low as in the East. A liberal business was transacted at the following:

SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated 14½@14c; powdered 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12c per lb. New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 10½c, 11½@12c for Cuba; prime 10½c; choice 11c; Porto Rico 10½@11½c; Havanna, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9½@10½c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 85c; white honey drips, 88c; silver drips, 65c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 35, 45@55c ⅌ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ⅌ lb.

COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 0c, and Stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ⅌ gross.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ⅌ pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

SEEDS—The market was a quiet one. The only enquiry being for flaxseed, with sales in a regular way at $2 20 ⅌ bushel. There was no demand for clover or timothy.

BUCKWHEAT—In moderate request at $2 ⅌ bushel.

CIDER—The stock is being steadily reduced. Small sales of prime sweet were made at $9@10 ⅌ bbl; common was very dull.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ⅌ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ⅌ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ⅌ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ⅌ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ⅌ doz $2 75.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8@9c ⅌ lb.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

GRAIN—The market since our last has presented nothing that is really new. The demand for certain descriptions was brisk while for others there was less inquiry. The receipts since our last were: Oats 704 sacks; rye 150 sacks; barley none; wheat 1,526 sacks; corn 596 sacks. Wheat held firmly; we are reported sales of red winter choice to prime at $1 16@1 20 ⅌ bushel; a good round lot of strictly prime quality could be disposed of at $1 21@1 23 ⅌ bushel. Oats are firmer; sales for the Eastern market, free on board the cars at 51c; we can report sales in this market at 49@50c first hands. From store the usual advance was paid. Rye—When prices touch bottom a reaction generally follows: Such is the condition of rye just now. The demand is improving; we are reported sales at 94@95c, being a slight advance. Corn—Market dull but no lower. we note sales at 84@87c for ear and shelled. Barley dull: we did not learn of a single sale.

BEESWAX—The market remains quiet, with purchasers for all good lots that are offered, at 38@40c ⅌ lb.

FEED—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $1 00 ⅌ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ⅌ cwt.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 65@1 75, according to age; sales two year old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $4 00@6 00@8 00 ⅌ gallon, according to age.

HEMP—The market was quiet, with sales of undressed Kentucky at $167 ⅌ ton.

COOPERAGE—We can report sales of new oil barrels to a fair extent at $1 90@2 00.

TALLOW—Market steady; sales city rendered at 8¾@9c, and country at 8¼@8½c ⅌ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Holders continue firm in their views, with a good jobbing demand. Prices have undergone no change. The receipts by rail were: Bacon, 73 tcs; dried beef, 24 tierces. The current rates were: Hams—sugar cured canvassed, 21½@22c. Shoulders—plain, 14c; sugar cured canvassed, 15½@15¾c; Sides—rib 16⅞c; clear rib, 17¾c. Breakfast bacon—plain, 18½c canvassed, 19½c. Lard—in tierces, 16½@17c; in buckets and kegs 17¾c; sales in 3 to 5 lb caddies at 19½@19¾c. Mess pork sold at $30 50 ⅌ bbl. Dried beef—sugar cured canvassed, 23c. Beef tongues $8 00 ⅌ doz. Hog tongues $1 60 ⅌ doz. Ham sausages 14c ⅌ lb.

HAY—The market was dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We can report sales at $10, 14@15; ⅌ ton, as to quality and condition.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ⅌ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

FLOUR—The firmness we have previously noted continues for home purposes. The receipts since our last were 365 barrels. Below we give the store and mill prices for the leading brands. The mill rates are, in bbls: XXX $7 80; XX $7 10, and X $6 40; sales of fancy at $7 10; choice $6 40; extra family $6 10, extra $5 40; sales of the same qualities in sacks at 30c ⅌ barrel less. We can report sales of flour from store: Good standard brands $5 75, $6 00@6 25; Starlight $6 25; Pride of the West $6 10; Mad River $6 25; spring wheat $6 00@6 50; Sippo Valley $6 25; Miami $6 00; Old Town $6 00; Lilly Mills $6 00; Wayne City $6 25; Dayton City $6 10; Gem of the West $6 00; Andrews choice $6 50, and 25@30c off in sacks. A leading house quotes as follows: Market excited: good winter $6 00@6 25; choice brands $6 50@6 75; choice bakers' flour $5 75@6 00; Minnesota brands for bakers $6 25. Dealers claim that there is no margin in the above prices.

New York Wool Market.

June 15.—The market remains quiet and prices are unchanged, though the tone is weak. Small sales of Western fleece at 40@41c for low, 45@47c for X Ohio, and 48@50c for XX do, and pulled at 28@30c for No 1, and 33@40c for super. Also 100,000 lbs California spring clip, 27@30c, and small lots Texas at previous prices. In foreign there is no movement of consequence and prices are largely nominal.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—Bagging firm and demand good at 28@29c for 2-pound hemp and flax. Cotton in better tone; middling 20c. Flour unchanged. Grain quiet. Wheat $1 15@1 25. Corn $1 12. Oats 66c. Rye $1 05. Provisions very quiet. Pork $30 50. Bacon 13½, 16½@17½c. Lard 17c. Bulk meats 12¼, 15¾@16c. Whisky $1 03@1 04. Tobacco active; sales yesterday, 379 hhds; to-day, 357 hhds at $5 25@7 25 for trash to good lugs; $8 00@14 00 for low leaf to medium wrappers.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Flour active and advanced 25@50c; western superfine $5 25@5 50; extra $5 57@6 25; family $6 50@7 25. Wheat very firm; western $1 33@1 42. Corn firm; white $1 22@1 25; yellow $1 10@1 12. Oats firm at 65c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull, but held firm at $1 04@1 05.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—Flour firm; choice Wisconsin $5 50@6 25. Wheat unsettled at $1 23 for No. 1, and $1 19 for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn steady at 75c for rejected. Rye and barley nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Flour very active; extra family $6 75@7 00. Wheat active and higher; red Indiana $1 30@1 40. Rye $1 00@1 01 for Western. Corn dull; mixed western $1. Oats steady. Provision firm; mess pork $30 75@31 00. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky more active at $1 03@1 04.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Cotton firm and in fair demand middling 20¼@20½c; sales 2,350 bales; receipts 660 bales; exports 2,194 bales; stock 89,228 bales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Dry goods quiet and unchanged. Everett light cottonades are reduced.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, June 17, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was far from an active one. The demand was extremely limited. The sales were few and far between, as buyers were not disposed to pay the rates demanded. The only inquiry for crude was for early delivery. Buyers evidently had no confidence in the future. Prices were the same as the day previous.

CRUDE.

We have nothing that is really new for our readers. Dullness has been the situation of the market for some time. We give the nominal quotations as follows: June, 11⅜c; July 11⅞c; August or September, 12; B O all year, 13⅛@13½c; S O all year, 11⅞c. The sales were 3,500 bbls, as follows:

2,500 bbls, seller's option, June........11⅜
1,000 bbls, seller's option, June........11⅜

REFINED.

The market was very dull. We did not learn of a single sale for any delivery. Buyers are evidently shy and not disposed to take hold at the present prices. The nominal figures were: Spot, 26½c. June, seller's option, 27c; July or August, 27¼c; September, 27½c.

Since the above was written we are reported a sale of 2,000 bbls, 1,000 each, August and September, in New York at 24c in gold, about 27½c in currency.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 16—The *Herald* says: There was but little activity in the market to-day, both buyers and sellers showing no disposition to operate. The prices are unchanged from those of yesterday, $4 10 being the ruling bid upon upper creek and $4 20@4 25 upon the lower creek. Little oil changed hands at either of these figures.

SALES.

500 bbls on upper creek at $4 15.
500 bbls on upper creek at $4 10.
500 bbls on upper creek at $4 10.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 20.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 20.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 25.
350 bbls at Rouseville at $4 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 16.—Market dull and unchanged; $4 10 bid; $4 15 asked; no transactions.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 16.—Market quiet but steady, with $3 70@3 80 offering, and $3 85 asked at the wells; few transactions at the latter figure.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 16.—Market quiet but steady; buyers offering $4 20@4 25; no sales to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Market quiet and prices steady; June firm at 26⅞c; July 26¾@27c; August 27¼@27½c; crude 13½c.

TIDIOUTE, June 16.—Market dull and weak at about $4 00; no offers from buyers or sellers.

OIL CITY, June 16, 12:25 P. M.—Market very dull; nothing doing; valley cars $4 50, broad gauge cars $4 60.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 5:15 P. M.—Market quiet and prices steady and easy; nothing doing; quotations nominal; June 26⅝@26¾c; July 26⅞@27c; August 28¼@28½c; crude 13½c.

NEW YORK, June 16, 5 P. M.—Crude unchanged; refined—27c bid, 27½c asked.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined oil at 52¼ francs.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

RAILROAD.			
Lockhart F & Co	1,630	National Oil Works	80
Fisher Bros	880	E. L. Goodman	80
Peerless Oil Works	475	Lyons & Co	128
Lyons & Co	350	Tarentum Oil works	80
J. Wilkins	320	A. B. Mills	80
F. A. Bates	240		
Excelsior Coffin Mfg	141	Total	4,620
H. W. C. Tweedle	100	RIVER.	
		J. C. Hefferty	14

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., via W. P. R. R.

Standard Oil Co, 626 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lyons & Co, 576 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, L, S & Co, 380 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
National Refining and Storing Co, 243 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
McKelvy & Bros, 572 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & Co 100 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Jas M Riter, 53 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingston & Bro, 540 cases refined to Warden, Frew & Co Philadelphia.
Total Shipments Refined........2,205 bbls; 540 cases.
No shipments West.

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

J B Barbour, 80 bbls crude to National Oil Works; J B Barbour, 80 do do to E L Goodwin; J B Barbour, do do to Lyons & Co; Pittsburgh and Boston Petroleum Co, 128 do do to James Wilkins; T King, 160 do do to F A Bates; T Chess, 160 do do to H W C Tweedle; Wm Boyd, 80 do do to F A Bates; T Chess, 141 do do to Ex Coffin Mfg co; T Hackett, 80 do do to Waring, K & co; L W Young, 400 do do to Fisher Bros; B S Duncan, 445 do do to Peerless Oil Works; O S Palmer, 160 do do to J Wilkins; O S Goldwin, 1,630 do do to Lockhart, F & co; P. Hutchison, 80 do do to Tarentum Oil Works; W Bartle, 80 do do to A B Mills.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113@113⅛.

NEW YORK, June 16—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3@5 ⅌ cent.

STERLING

Dull at 109⅛@109¼.

GOLD

Dull; opened at 113⅛, advanced to 113⅛, and closed at 113@113⅛. Carrying rates 2 ⅌ cent. to flat. Clearances $45,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull. Coupons, 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; do 1862, 111⅞@111⅞; do 1864 111⅞@111⅞; do 1865, 111⅞@111⅞; do new, 113⅝@113⅞; do 1867, 113⅝@113⅞; do 1868, 113⅝@114; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; currency 6s 114⅛@114⅛. The Sub-Treasury bought $2,000,000 at 110 64-100@110 97-100.

STATE BONDS

Dull and new Tennessees lower. Missouris, 93½; old Tennessees, 62½; new do, 60½; old North Carolinas, 48½; new do, 25⅛.

STOCKS

The stock market quiet but active at the close, when the highest prices of the day were made. Business is well distributed, but the features were New York Central, Erie, Reading, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi and Northwestern. Canton 68; Cumberland 34; Western Union Telegraph 34⅛; Quicksilver 7; Mariposa 7; do preferred 16½; Adams Express 63⅝; Wells Fargo 16; American 45; United States 40½; Pacific Mail 44⅛; New York Central 100⅛; do scrip 95⅞; Erie 23¼; do preferred 40; Harlem 144; preferred 144; Reading 108⅛; Michigan Central 125; Lake Shore 100⅛; Illinois Central 141½; Pittsburgh 109⅛; Northwestern 84⅛; preferred 91; Rock Island 121⅞; New Jersey Central 109⅛; St. Paul 67⅞; do preferred 83; Wabash 60⅛; preferred 75; Fort Wayne 97⅛; Terre Haute 34½; preferred 60; Chicago and Alton 117; do preferred 117; Ohio and Mississippi 41⅛; Boston, Hartford and Erie 5⅛; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 80⅛; Burlington and Quincy 150; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 21⅛.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 75; Hecla 80; Quincy 17½; Copper Falls 4; Franklin 3.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $78,613,811; currency $11,658,829; general balance $88,553,672.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Firmer and 20@25c higher; spring extra $4 90@6 25.

WHEAT—Excited and 5½@6c higher; sales No. 2 at $1 17@1 22, closing at $1 17¾ cash and $1 21¼ seller July; this afternoon irregular, held at $1 18 cash.

CORN—In moderate request; sales of No. 2 at 86½c, closing tame at 84½c; this afternoon dull at 84c seller June.

OATS—Closed dull at 49½c for No. 2.

RYE—Fairly active and 1@2c higher, at 86@87c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull at 53c for No. 3.

HIGHWINES—Opened active at $1 02 and closed quiet at $1 01½ for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork $29 50. Sugar cured shoulders 11½c. Lard 14½c for No. 1.

HOGS—Active and firm at $8 25@9 05 for common to extra.

CATTLE—More active and a shade firmer, at $4 50@9 50 for common cows to extra premium steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 600 bales at 21⅛c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 14,831 bbls; flour 10@20c higher, with a good inquiry, chiefly export; sales 19,000 bbls at $5 50@5 75 for superfine State and western; $6 00@6 60 for common to good extra state and western; $6 35@6 65 for good to choice do; $6 10@7 00 for white wheat western extra; $6 00@7 10 for extra Ohio; $6 25@9 75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour unchanged; sales 300 barrels at $4 75@5 75. Corn meal steady; sales 560 bbls Brandywine at $5 75. Whisky steady; sales 350 bbls at $1 05@1 05½ free. Receipts of wheat 233,916 bushels; wheat 2@3c better, with a good export demand, chiefly for France; sales of 240,000 bushels at $1 23 for rejected; $1 25@1 27 for No. 2 spring; $1 32@1 36 for red winter and No. 2 Chicago; $1 30@1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee, closing at $1 39½ with free sellers; $1 44@1 46 for No. 1 spring; $1 50@1 52 for winter red western; $1 75 for white Tennessee. Rye steady; sales of 1,500 bush Canada at 96c in bond. Barley malt dull; sales of 4,000 bushels at $1 15 for State; $1 25 for Canada West. Receipts of corn 47,000 bush; corn a shade firmer; sales of 47,000 bushels at 95c@$1 06 for new mixed western; $1 05@1 08½ for old do. Receipts of oats 16,730 bushels; oats heavy and declining; sales 54,000 bushels at 64@65½c for western; 70@72½c for Ohio and State; 70½c for Pennsylvania. Hay steady at $75 for shipping; $90@110 for retail lots. Hops quiet but very firm. Coffee firm. Sugar active; sales 2,000 hhds Cuba at 9½@9¾c; Porto Rico 9½@9⅞c; sales 800 boxes Havana at 9½@9⅝c. Petroleum steady at 14⅛c for crude; 27½@27⅝c for refined. Pork quiet; sales 3,050 bbls at $30 62@30 75 for mess; $22 50@23 50 for prime; $26 for prime mess; also 250 bbls mess, August, at $30 87. Beef steady; sales 160 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess; $16@18 50 for extra mess. Tierce beef at $26@28 for prime mess; $30@31 for India mess. Middles quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; sales 60 packages at 12@12½c for shoulders; 16½@18c for hams. Lard steady; sales 180 tierces at 15@15½c for steam; 16½@16⅝c for kettle; also 750 tierces prime steam, June, July and August, at 16½@16⅝c. Butter steady and quiet at 14@25c. Cheese quiet at 7@14½c. Spirits turpentine quiet at 38@38½c. Freights—Liverpool firm; wheat 5½d per steam.

LATEST—Flour closed quiet and very firm. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 39 for No 2 Milwaukee, and $1 52 for winter red and western. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats 63½@64½c for western; 70@71½c for Ohio. Corn quiet at 96c@$1 03 for new mixed western. Pork quiet at $30 87 asked for mess, and $29 75 bid. Beef firm and in moderate demand. Cut meats firm but quiet. Lard very firm; sales 1,500 tierces prime steam at 16½@16⅝c, seller August. Eggs dull at 23½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 20½@21c. Hemp active and unchanged at $140@185. Flour firm at $4 25@4 62 for fall super; $4 60@4 75 for X; $5 00@5 50 for XX; $4 25@8 00 for family brands. Wheat firm; some qualities higher; No 2 spring sold at $1 03@1 05; No 2 red fall $1 18@1 23; choice $1 30@1 45. Corn dull and unsettled; not much done; unsound 5c lower; sound lots 2@3c off; mixed 80@88c; yellow 88@94c; white 90c@$1 04. Oats dull and unsettled at 50@57½c. Rye firm and better at 86@92c. Whisky dull at $1 03. Sugar quiet at 10½c. Coffee 19 19½@22½c. Molasses 65c. Provisions dull; only jobbing lots selling; pork $30; dry salt shoulders 12⅛c; bacon shoulders 13½c; clear 18½@18⅝c; clear 17⅛@17⅞c. Lard nominal at 15½@16c; small sales of choice keg at 17¼@17½c. Cattle and hogs firm and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Flour unchanged; family $5 75@6 00. Wheat dull and unchanged; red winter $1 20@1 25. Corn and oats unchanged. Rye firm at 96c@$1. Cotton in better demand, but prices lower; middling 20¼@21c. Tobacco in fair demand; sales 240 hhds at $5 30@46 25 for frozen trash to choice bright leaf. Whisky unsettled; there was a lot of 150 bbls offered at $1 02 cash without buyers. Provisions nominally unchanged; nothing doing; prices are nominal. Butter dull at 18@22c. Eggs dull and lower; closing at 21@22c. Linseed oil $1 10. Lard oil $1 15@1 18 and dull. Groceries in good demand at full rates; an active demand from the interior. Gold 113¼ buying. Exchange dull at par selling; ⅛ discount buying. No change in the money market.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—Flour firm with an upward tendency; good demand. Rye flour steady and firm; held at $5 25@5 75 ⅌ bbl. Wheat firm and 1@2c higher, with a good demand; sales No 1 red at $1 30@1 31; No 2 do $1 25. Corn dull but steady; sales No 1 mixed at 95c; No 2 do 90c. Oats inactive; No 1 State held at 59c, 58c b'd. Rye quiet; No 1 held at 95c@$1; No 2 do 89@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum dull and declining; crude $5 20@5 25 ⅌ bbl; refined nominally 23c ⅌ gallon.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 16.—Flour firm. Wheat 2@3c better, closing strong; No 2 white Wabash $1 63½; No 1 white Michigan $1 57; amber Michigan $1 36½, closing with $1 35½ bid; No 1 red $1 38; No 3 do $1 31; No 3 do $1 23; No 3 white Wabash $1 20. Corn quiet and steady; No 1 92c; No 2 90c; yellow 91c. Oats 1c better and quiet; No 1 59c. Freights from 4@4½c to Buffalo; 7@7½c to Oswego.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 16—Cotton nominal; no sales; receipts 279 bales; exports 281 bales. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Corn quiet at $1 10. Oats active at 66@67c. Hay quiet at $20@21. Bran dull at $19. Lard nominally at 17@18½c. Pork quiet at $30 50@31 00. Bacon—shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16½@18c.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
JAMES HOWARD
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla Roofing and Wrapping Papers.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV
☞ Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 16, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Spray at 7 A. M.; Telegraph at 12 M. Up: Fleetwood at 2 P. M., and Juniata at 7 P. M. River falling: cloudy and warm. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Argosy	Harlan	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet three inches and stationary.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet three inches, the river having risen just one inch during the past 24 hours. We had several showers during the day, but somehow or other they fail to make any impression on the river. Trade on the landing was not very active. The Glendale is receiving for St. Louis, and will have dispatch. The Granite State came in with a good trip. She returns at 4 P. M. this day.

WE are indebted to Mr. Johnson, of the Granite State for a manifest.

THE towboat Wild Cat passed Cairo on Tuesday.

THE steamer Camelia passed Cincinnati on Tuesday *en route* for this city.

CAPTAIN W. B. ROCK has chartered the Bettie Gilbert for the Kanawha trade, and will run her between Charleston and Cannelton.

A MOUND CITY paper says the R. E. Lee will lay up at that place for repairs in two or three weeks.

THE snagboat DeRussey is off the ways at Mound City, fully repaired. The J. J. Abert was put on the ways on Wednesday last.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Capt. D. M. Dryden, Falls Pilot, has been spending a day or two in the city. He visits the *Fest* and returns to his plantation, near New Albany. The old war-horse is looking and feeling fine.

PASSING AWAY.—Captain John Conner, for many years connected with the New Albany and Portland Ferry Company, died at his residence, in Portland, Ky., on Monday night last. Deceased was a very estimable and popular gentleman.

THE fine passenger steamer Argosy, Captain Harlan, takes her departure this day at 12 M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The first clerk is Captain W. M. List, a pleasant and obliging officer.

THE punctual packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Portsmouth. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands A No. 1. The first clerk is Mr. Johnson, a clever and attentive officer.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leaves daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE favorite passenger steamer Glendale, Captain Hare, is announced for Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Captain James Mellon does the honors in the office with credit to himself and profit for the owners.

THE Peoria *Transcript* says: Boating on the Illinois river is a far different affair now, from what it used to be years ago, when floating palaces were constantly plying the river and the quay was piled with freight. The keels have been laid at Peoria for three dredging boats to be used by the United States Survey Company, now at work on the Illinois river.

SIOUX CITY.—The *Journal* says: We are informed that there is freight enough on the way to this city, for the upper country, to give every steamboat at the levee a full load. It is the intention of the Government to forward to the different Indian reservations flour and bacon enough to insure a long reign of peace with the Indians.

W. R. REED, formerly watchman on the steamer Rapidan, recently sunk in the Tennessee river near Aurora, Kentucky, was taken to Paducah on Wednesday on the steamer Sam. Orr, from Evansville, in custody, on the charge of having robbed the safe of the Rapidan of about $6,000. Reed had been in charge of the wreck from the sinking of the boat, and about a week since he went to Paducah and got on a spree, spending money lavishly, and boasted of the amount of money he had, which excited suspicion and eventually caused his arrest.

THE NATCHEZ.—In a letter to a friend, Capt. Leathers says he has not proposed to engage the Natchez in a race with the R. E. Lee, or any other steamer. The four trips of the Natchez to St. Louis will be made when the tide of travel North will be at its height, and he expects the trip to be highly profitable to the boat. At the same time, his friends think the Natchez, without being unduly pushed, can beat the best time of the Lee between New Orleans and Cairo, or should the two boats leave New Orleans together, the Natchez would beat the Lee to Cairo, and some have offered to stake their money on the result. The fame of the Natchez will crowd her cabin.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

Welsh & co, 14 bales hay, 224 sks oats, 9 do corn; R C Schmertz, 56 bxs glass; R Mitchell & co, 80 bbls paper; A S Carlisle, 16 sks corn, 7 bbls whisky; H Eberhart, 2 bxs chickens, J I House, 1 bbl fish; J Reppert & co, 6 bxs cherries, 2 bbls bacon, 1 bx butter; Forsyth & co, 3 bxs t plate, Chess, & co, 2 bbls clay; J M Carson & co, 2 bbls bags; McCracken, G & co, 56 sks oats, 2 bxs butter, 1 ⅌ eggs, 36 sks wheat; S B Floyd & co, 34 do oats; McHenry & H, 152 do do, 31 do corn, 32 do wheat; S Mayer, 9 hogs; Woodworth & D, 1 tub butter; Voigt, M & co, 3 bxs cherries; Montgomery & C, 140 hogs; R L Wilson, 2 bbls whisky; Neuber & Son, 121 sacks oats; W H Hasson, 131 do do; J Shepler, 9 baskets cherries; R T Kennedy, 3 sks wheat; Kiel & R, 50 do oats; J S Dilworth, 30 bbls flour.

Geneva.

PER STEAMER BELLE.—Wm McElroy & co, 11 sks oats; C & P R R, 1 cask ware; S B Floyd & co, 79 do oats; H Jones, 555 gallons s ware; McCracken & G, 7 bbls eggs, 3 pkgs; S Baird, 1 bbl eggs, 1 box chickens; P R R, 122 bbls whisky; S Hartley, 115 sks wheat; E A Flennekin, 114 sks corn, 94 do wheat; Owner, 21 hogs, 18 sheep; Patterson & co, 13 pkgs sundries; Jas McDonald, 5 do do; Graham & M, 124 sks oats; Kramer & Bro, 22 e bbls; A Kirk, 233 do do; J Haldert 200 feet lumber.

Portsmouth.

PER STEAMER GRANITE STATE.—Clarke & co, 100 bbls h wines, 27 bxs bromine, 6 sacks feathers, 2 do wool, 80 bbls flour, 1 bx mdse; Loomis & C, 92½ tons p iron; J W Porter, 75 do do; Nimick & co, 25 do do; Spratt, J & co, 17 bdls plow handles; Paulson & Son, 1 basket eggs; J J Pettit & co, 2 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs; Meyer & Son, 24 cs chairs; Green & Cole, 4 hd cattle; Phillips & M, 700 n kegs, 583 bdls c stuff; McBride & co, 15 hd cattle; Bradley & co 1 casting; O Jones, 28 pkgs h h goods; J C Bidwell, 1,000 feet oak lumber; C Koller, 10 175 h poles; Day & co, 13 setts oars, 2 pkgs eggs, 1 bottle wine; Hanck, J & co, 2 bbls eggs; B D Moore, 520 oil bbls; Connellsville R R, 48 w s chairs; Milliken & co, 48 c s do; Fleming & co, 1 bx clothing; Pittsburgh Gas co, 18 e bbls.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	9	Bryan & Caughey, m	3
Lindsay & McC, m	4		—
Total			16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Jno Moorhead, metal	8	Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1
R Wister, m	4	J Reamer, m	1
Hallman & H, m	2	Bryan & Caughey, m	1
			—
Total			17

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, o	6	Chess, Smyth & Co, o	2
McKnight, P & Co, o	2	Painter & Son, ore	2
Lewis, Bailey & D, o	4	Everson & Preston, o	3
McKnight & Co, o	2	Union Iron Mills, m	2
Brown & Co, o	2	Reese, Graff & Dull, m	1
			27

CLOTHING.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF
SUMMER GOODS
OF BOYS' CLOTHING,
An extra large stock of Summer Suits of Cassimeres and Linens, all styles and sizes.
OF MEN'S CLOTHING,
Full Lines of Scotch Suits, Linen and Duck Suits, Dusters, Alpacca and Flannel Coats.
OF PIECE GOODS,
For Custom Department, New French and English Trowserings, Scotch, English and French Coatings, Plain and Fancy English Ducks, making a splendid assortment of New and Desirable Goods for the present season at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Gray & Logan,
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,
(LATE ST. CLAIR).

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF

FOR SALE OR LEASE,
A FIRST-CLASS
OIL REFINERY,
Well located. Capacity One Thousand Barrels per week.
In good condition, nearly new. Apply to or address
H. M. LONG & CO.,
tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

MRS. L. J. RICE,
Female Physician and Accoucher,
No. 377 BEAVER AVENUE, ALLEGHENY, tenders her professional services to the Ladies of this vicinity. Ladies wishing a *strictly private* place to board, where they can be treated for all diseases, will find her residence comfortable and convenient. All letters of inquiry or business entrusted to her will be regarded as sacredly confidential. WFM

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH........Commander.
J. W. SCOTT........Clerk.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.
LEAVES DAILY, AT 5 P. M.
Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or at Wharf-boat, foot of Grant street.
WM. McELLROY & CO., Agents.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.,
For all Points on the Monongahela River
STEAMER ELECTOR......CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN......CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT......CAPT. E. W. CARMACK.
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—12 M.
THE FINE STEAMER
ARGOSY,
W. H. HARLAN........Commander.
W. M. LIST........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or passage apply on board or to
JAS. COLLINS, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR........Commander.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
GEORGE H. GHREIST & CO., Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
JULIA NO. 2,
Captain C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.
Leaves every SATURDAY—12 M.
Leaves Cincinnati TUESDAY—10 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Sidewheel Packet
JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN, Commander, will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, June 17—4 P. M.
THE SPLENDID PASSENGER Steamer
GLENDALE,
J. M. HARE........Commander.
JAS. MELLON........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

City of Brussels, | City of London,
City of Paris, | City of Washington,
City of Brooklyn, | City of Baltimore,
City of Antwerp, | City of New York,

And others.
Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold.		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP LINE.
THE STEAMSHIPS
Roman, Norman, Saxon and Aries,
FORM A SEMI-WEEKLY LINE, SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA ON
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.,
AND FROM
Boston on Same Days, at 3 P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO, Philadelphia, or
WHITNEY & SAMPSON, Boston.

GROCERIES, &C.

JUST IN SEASON.

Extra Beef Tongues,	English Pickles,
Sugar Cured Hams,	French Mustard,
Sugar Cured Beef,	Spiced Salmon,
Breakfast Bacon,	Deviled Ham,
Pickled Oysters,	Deviled Tongue,
Spiced Oysters,	Deviled Lobster,
Fresh Cove Oysters,	Deviled Turkey,
Fresh Lobsters,	Potted Game,
Fresh Salmon,	Calf's Foot Jelly,
Boneless Sardines,	Pineapple Cheese,
Liquid Rennets,	Pure Olive Oil.

FOR SALE BY
GEORGE W. McCLURE,
346 LIBERTY STREET.
Goods delivered free in any part of Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

REESE OWENS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Bacon, Lard, Sugar Cured Hams, &c.,
NO. 23 SEVENTH AVENUE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
140,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders,
20,000 lbs. Rib Sides.
100 tierces Sugar Cured Hams, best Cincinnati brands.
30 tierces Sugar Cured Dried Beef.
100 bbls. Extra and No 2 Lard Oil.
20 cases Caddy Lard.
100 tierces Prime Lard.
5,000 lbs. Breakfast Bacon.
20 dozen Beef Tongues.
tf

E. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Produce,
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer.

Teas! Teas! Teas!
WE ARE NOW SELLING MORE
TEAS
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE
CITY,
For the reason that we keep only the BEST QUALITIES and sell at the CLOSEST MARGINS.
A FULL STOCK OF
Fresh Choice Groceries,
Always on hand and will be sold Low.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
112 SECOND AVENUE.
(Successor to Little & Baird.)

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK........JOHN J. M'DERMOTT
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.
S. P. Shriver & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Have Removed from Nos. 27 and 29 Smithfield st., to their Warehouse
Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty Street
ABOVE THE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,
Where they will be happy to see all their old friends and customers.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty street.

PLANTS, PLANTS.
CHOICE
Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c.
A large stock for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After JUNE 12, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	12:50 a m	Mail Train	11:50 p m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	12:12 a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex	3:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	2:40 p m
Fast Line	7:40 p m	*Pacific Ex	10:29 a m
		*Way Passen'r	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Ac	10:20 a m	Brit'n Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 3	3:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	9:40 a m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Ac No. 5	6:05 p m	Walls No. 4	5:50 p m
Walls No. 4	5:10 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsb'g Ac	8:50 p m	Walls Ac No. 5	7:20 p m
Walls No. 6	11:00 p m	Wilkinsb'g Ac	10:00 p m

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:55 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:16 p. m.

For further particulars apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time.)

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springd'le No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac	1:28 p m	Express	2:20 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Springd'le No. 1	3:05 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'le No. 2	6:40 p m	Springd'le No. 3	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 8:09 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 2:00 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny city.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Pacific Express	12:08 p m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Chicago Mail	3:28 p m
Chicago Ex	10:43 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex	2:58 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Pacific Ex	3:08 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	7:08 p m
W'tle & Ygn Ex	4:33 p m	Ch&StLouis Ex	7:18 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:13 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express leaves and arrives daily.
Fast line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1870.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	12:38 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	10:48 a m	7:18 p m
Southern Express	3:23 p m	12:13 a m
ACCOMMODATIONS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a m	6:48 p m
McDonald Accommodation	11:28 a m	7:33 a m
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:03 p m	9:48 a m
McDonald Accommodation	6:03 p m	3:11 p m

Sunday Church Train leaves McDonald 8:43 a. m., arriving in Pittsburgh 9:58 a. m. Returning, will leave Pittsburgh 12:58 p. m., and arrive at McDonald at 2:13 p. m.

The 10:48 a. m. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 Noon Express will arrive daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, three Through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express	7:50 a m	8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	7:09 a m
Way Passenger	9:30 a m	
Mail Train		6:00 p m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:25 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:15 p m	8:10 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	5:00 p m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:45 a m	2:30 p m
Church Trains to and from Hulton (Sundays)	1:00 p m	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after MONDAY, March 21st, trains will arrive at and depart from Pittsburgh, as follows—city time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express	3:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mail	6:50 a m	6:10 p m
West Newton Accommod'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accomm'n	11:00 a m	6:40 a m
2d McKeesport Accomm'n	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:30 p m
Local Freight and Passenger	9:05 a m	3:55

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

HARDWARE.

ARTIZAN WORKS.
KINZER, JONES & CO.,
Gray Iron Castings, Latches, and General Domestic
HARDWARE.
Kinzer's Patent Fruit and Preserve Stamp,
Nos. 37, 39 and 41 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
A Superior Quality of Small GRAY IRON CASTINGS made to order.

ESTABLISHED 1831.
Logan, Gregg & Co.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
FRESH SPRING GOODS.
Hoes, Forks,
Rakes, Scythes,
Snaths, &c., &c.
Which we are selling at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to examine our Stock when in the city.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

THE BEAVER FALLS
Cutlery Company,
Having Opened Salesrooms at
NO. 70 WOOD ST.,
Invite an examination of their Stock of
Superior American Cutlery
Exclusively of their own manufacture.
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works, all the well known and approved, together with new and elegant styles of
Table Knives and Forks,
Carvers,
Bread Knives,
Butchers' and
Cooks' Knives, &c., &c
ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Pocket Knives,
Pen Knives,
Sportsmen's Knives,
Pruners,
Budders, etc., etc. etc.
Special attention is invited to an assortment of
BREAKFAST CARVERS
AND
Carved Ivory, Dinner and Dessert Sets,
NOW OFFERING,
Beaver Falls Cutlery Company,
No. 70 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.
This Favorite Resort has been enlarged and improved since last season. Will be open for Guests JUNE 15 1870. Excursion Tickets sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad, at New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. All trains stop at Cresson. Rooms may be secured in suits or single. One furnished Cottage for rent. FERLING'S Celebrated Band has been engaged for the season. For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN.

BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
This popular Summer Resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hours' ride, over good turnpike to the Springs. Parties from Pittsburgh will come through direct to the Springs in from eight to ten hours.
Excursion Tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Bedford Waters will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:

Whole Barrels (Steamed Oak) 40 gallons	$4 00
Half Barrels (Steamed Oak) 20 gallons	3 00
Half Barrels (in Mulberry Wood) 20 gallons	5 00

Parties wishing to engage Rooms or any further information, will please address the Proprietor,
BEDFORD SPRINGS.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS; TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
☞ Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

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Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,
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ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil wells and Sawmills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHIN CASTINGS made on short notice.
☞ Prompt attention given to Repairing.

THE PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD
AND
COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock St., Allegheny City.
BRANCH OFFICE,
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VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.
BISSELL & CO.'S
NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box.
The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.
Persons building or making alterations in their wellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.
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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS.
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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Every Description of
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BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS, also, BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices. FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
Prescriptions filled at all hours.
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Blood Cleanser or Panacea.
Established in 1780. An Alterative and Cathartic Combined, or a Tonic and a Purge. Highly recommended for all chronic or old standing diseases. This medicine is purely vegetable and is entirely free from poison. As a blood purifier it cannot be excelled. This medicine can be taken with benefit in all cases, from a bad cold to a violent fever, from a ringworm to a bad case of scrofula or cancer. Infants can take it as well as the aged and feeble, and sell readily where it is known. Every bottle sold is warranted.
Prepared by Dr. P. Fahrney's Bro.'s & Co., Waynesboro, Pa. Sold Wholesale and Retail by
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And by Druggists generally.

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MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will cut Screws.
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Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuffing & Finishing Oil, Harness Oil,	Head-Light Oil, Benzole, Gasoline, Parraffine.

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These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

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Iron and Steel
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Cast, Wrought and Steel Mold-board Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are SUPERIOR to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.
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It has a PATENT BAILED ASH-PAN, SHAKING GRATE and every modern improvement.
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Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
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Also, SUPERIOR NORWAY IRON CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, made expressly for Carriage Makers.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Chimneys,	Oil Stills,
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AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
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The only perfect Anti-Dust Cook Stove in the market.
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ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES,
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Sixth Presbyterian Church—Festival.
Smithfield St. M. E. Church—Strawberry Festival.
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Agent Wanted—Box A.
Agency Wanted—W. H.
Situation Wanted—E. B.
St. Louis—Steamer Glendale.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Fine Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Machinery—Phillips, Bro. & Co
Notice—Monongahela Inclined Plane.
Excitement in Wheat and Flour—Jenkins & Bro.
Hats—Ramaley.
Valuable Farm for Sale—Thos. H. Frost
Meeting—Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Anderson, Mrs. Kate, Bellefonte, Pa.	3
Dunlap, J., Bowerstown, Ohio	3
Malons, S. A., Altoona, Pa.	3
Mecklin, Frank, Kittanning, Pa.	3
McGrew, N. L., Bowerstown, O.	3

CORPUS CHRISTI.—The festival of *Corpus Christi* was observed in the Catholic churches yesterday. The services at the Cathedral were largely attended.

FALSE ALARM.—A false alarm was sounded from box No. 83, corner of Butler and Fifty-second streets, at half-past eleven o'clock last night.

A FEMALE FIGHT.—Mat Gordon, colored, and Mollie Collins, white, became involved in a fight in Tin Pot row last night and were both locked up for a hearing.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The official notices have been issued for a meeting of the City Councils on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, to elect a Wharfmaster to take charge of the Allegheny wharf.

CHALLENGE.—The Atlantic Base Ball Club have challenged the Allegheny to play at Union Park on Saturday, June 24th. The challenge has not yet been accepted, but it is presumed it will be, as both parties are anxious to play. The Atlantics have their old favorite this season, Mr. Brosey, and expect to render a good account of themselves on all occasions.

ADMITTED.—Captain W. McClelland, of Lawrence county, was admitted to the bar of that county on last Tuesday, having passed a very creditable examination, and has opened a law office in New Castle. During the war Captain McClelland was attached to Battery B, First Artillery, Pennsylvania Reserves, and served in the army over four years.

CORRECTION.—The mammoth spike machine which so much astonished our Southern guests during their visit to Pittsburgh, should have been located at Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s, instead of at the Locomotive Works of Smith & Porter, who are the only firm in the country making an exclusive specialty of light locomotives.

ROBBERY.—Three boys, named Michael Callaghan, Wm. Cowley and Frank Collins, were arrested and brought before Deputy Mayor Nichols, on a charge of stealing a pocketbook containing about three dollars in money, and a quantity of tobacco and cigars valued at about twenty dollars, from the tobacco store of Mary F. Lutz, in the Fifteenth ward. The boys are from eight to twelve years of age, and the pocketbook, and a bunch of keys stolen from the store, were found in the possession of one of them. The boys were required to give bail to answer at Court.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Wednesday, June 15, 1870:

Conrad Mingdorf to Conrad Stern, December 17, 1869; 22 by 129 feet on Iten street, Allegheny, with buildings $2,150
Theodore Roth to George Staab, September 4, 1869; 60 acres of land in Chartiers township, with buildings $3,000
John Mackey to David Mackey, June 4, 1870; 107 perches of land in Versailles township, with buildings $800
W. G. Hawkins to J. C. Newmeyer, June 4, 1870; 1 acre and 6-10 perches of land in Wilkins township $1,300
Thomas B. Undiktrus to James L. Graham, May 21, 1870; 54 by 120 feet on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, with buildings $11,300
John Hamill to John Wendel, June 2, 1870; 20 by 120 feet on Jane street, East Birmingham, with buildings $4,000
August Rieger to C. Solinsky, December 19, 1869; 60 feet on Larkins alley, East Birmingham $1,200
James Martin to John P. Eaton, May 1, 1869; 41½ perches of land in Scott township, with buildings $400
John Mackey to H. Mackey, June 4, 1870; 96 and 4-10 perches of land in North Versailles township $200
James L. Larimer to William Haslage, June 14, 1870; an irregular lot on Market alley, Pittsburgh, known as the Black Bear property, with buildings $40,000
Edward Boland to Joseph M. Gazzam, April 1, 1870; 6 acres and 11 78-100 perches of land in Chartiers township $9,000
Margaret Boland to same, 3 acres and 148 23-100 perches in the above township $6,000

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was observable at the Academy last night a marked improvement in the audience over that of Tuesday evening. Everything went off well. The Biblical tableaux as given by the Turners, under Prof. Conrad's management, are very interesting. The musical portion of the programme, under the efficient direction of Mr. H. Kleber, was very fine. Taken as a whole, no more praiseworthy exhibition has ever been given in Pittsburgh. On to-morrow evening we hope to see the house crowded in all parts.

OPERA HOUSE.—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels gave another of their splendid performances last evening, to one of the largest crowds ever assembled in the Opera House. Where everything is so good, it is not necessary to criticise. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon, when a fine programme will be presented. Go and see them, and enjoy a good laugh.

COMING.—Skiff & Gaylord make the announcement elsewhere that they will give a short season of minstrelsy at the Opera House, commencing on Monday evening next.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

A WOULD BE POLICEMAN.

A colored young man named Robert Jenkins was yesterday arrested for disorderly conduct in representing himself to be a policeman and putting the nippers on another colored man. It appeared at the hearing that the affair was a joke, and the case was dismissed, the Mayor cautioning Jenkins to be more careful in the future.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Chief of Police Hague preferred a charge of illegal liquor selling against Fred Myers, proprietor of a saloon in the First ward. A summons was issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mollie Evans charged Bella McFarland with assault and battery. It appears that the parties got into a fight on Wood street Wednesday night, and Mollie's face was badly scratched. Bella was required to give bail for a hearing.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols, Lawrenceville.]

COMMITTED TO THE WORK HOUSE.

John Mack undertook to raise a disturbance with some workmen employed in erecting a house in the Seventeenth ward. He knocked their hods about, and also occupied the sidewalk, interfering materially with the rights of pedestrians. Another individual was also committed to the Work House for thirty days in consequence of beating his wife and also jumping through a window and making his appearace on the street *minus* clothing.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

ALLEGED ABANDONMENT.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Jacob Walburt, charged, on oath of his wife, Agnes, with abandonment.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Charlotte Anne Cool was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing, to answer a charge of adultery preferred by Augustine Cool.

[Before Alderman Moreland.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Charles Kirtz alleges that Dirke and Lefston obtained $42 25 worth of furniture from him by representing that they had $300 coming to them the next day from a Mr. Fogle, and would pay the bill, but they failed to pay it, and a warrant was issued by the Alderman on a charge of false pretences.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Wm. H. Green preferred a charge of assault and battery against Robert Fife. The difficulty grew out of efforts to settle a bill.

LARCENY OF ICE CREAM.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of four boys named David Thompson, John Crowley, David Gallagher and Michael McKabe. The boys are charged by Elizabeth Sipe with stealing ice cream from her saloon in the Twelfth ward.

[Before Alderman Neubert.]

WOMAN'S WAR.

Mary Johnson and Kate Belif two residents of Middle street, Allegheny became involved in a quarrel and as a result Mary sued Kate for assault and battery. Held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ABANDONMENT.

Elizabeth Kilian sued Frederick Kilian for abandonment, and the officer is after Frederick with a warrant. The officer was told that he would find defendant at Pipetown, on Townstreet or on Fourth avenue.

PURCHASING PEANUTS.

James Waters preferred a charge of assault and battery against Joseph Fox. It appears that Fox is a stranger in the city from Maryland, and undertook to buy some peanuts at the prosecutor's stand and objected to the price asked, saying that he could buy bushels of them at home at much lower rates, finally becoming involved in a fight. The case was settled on payment of costs by defendant.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

George Weaver preferred a charge of malicious mischief against a boy named McKelvy, aleging that the accused had thrown stones through one of the windows of the school house on Franklin street. Warrant issued.

HOUSE OF ILL-REPUTE.

Sarah Oulen and Betsy Hill were charged with keeping a house of ill-repute on Arthur street, Margaret Catlin prosecutrix. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

FEROCIOUS DOG.

Dennis Quinn alleges that Jacob Dillier is the proprietor of a ferocious dog that bit deponent's little boy in the hand. Warrant issued. The parties reside on St. Patrick's alley, Sixth ward.

DISORDERLY.

A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Richard Moon, charged on oath of Emma Madison with catching her by the dress and calling her vile names. The parties reside on Boyd's Hill.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

HOFFMAN-LOUGHRAN HOMICIDE.

Verdict in the Birmingham Homicide Case.

Trial of Nicholas Hoffman for the Murder of Thomas Loughran—Continuation of the Testimony.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Court convened at nine o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Collier and Sterrett presiding, when the examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution was resumed as follows;

Dr. Duncan, sworn—Reside at No. 510 Penn street; am a practicing physician; was called to see Loughran on the morning of the seventh of October last; he was at Hugh Hamlin's, on Penn street; he was lying on his back, and was breathing with difficulty, and noticed considerable blood about his body; found on examination that he was cut on the right side near the breast bone, from which wound he was bleeding; the wound was larger externally than internally; closed the wound and had him removed to his boarding house; the cut seemed to be a clear one, parallel with the ribs, about one inch in length. The witness was then examined at length in regard to the condition of the patient during the ten days he attended him, and also in relation to the consultation with Dr. Donnelly. He then continued: After a wound of such a character death sometimes results from hemorrhage, internal or external; the bleeding did not follow in this case; I examined the wound carefully after I had closed the wound; can't state whether there was internal hemorrhage: when there is, the blood gravitates to the bottom of the lungs; am positive there was no internal hemorrhage; if no hemorrhage occurs after the third day, our progress is favorable, and we have hopes that death will not follow; then we direct our attention to inflammation; there was inflammation in this case to the advantage of the patient. The treatment then was an antifrogestic one, the object being to prevent a more extensive inflammation of the lung, as the more extensive the inflammation the more fatal it becomes; he continued well and improving as we, (Dr. Donnelly and myself,) thought; Dr. Donnelly, the consulting physician, withdrew from the case, stating that the case was now favorable and he would not call again unless he was summoned. On the ninth day after Loughran had received the wound he was sitting up and talking jovially; recovery, of course, had not permanently set in; he was premature in sitting up, though he felt comfortable in that position. On the morning of the 17th (the tenth day) I saw him last, but did not remain more than a moment; he was in bed; did not examine into his condition; can't state what caused his death.

Cross-examined—Do not recollect the first day Dr. Donnelly called, or how many times I had visited deceased previously; suppose that it was five, six or seven days after the wounds were received that Dr. Donnelly and myself considered him out of danger; that is as near as I can come to the date; the consultation took place outside of the house; told Loughran that he was improving; it was on the last day but one of my attendance that deceased was sitting up talking jovially; Dr. Donnelly had then retired from the case; deceased was talking, and after saying he was all right made a vulgar remark; I told him jokingly he made me blush; my treatment after the ninth day until I left was tonic, or of a stimulating or strengthening character; my object was to prevent the clot which sometimes occurs in the heart; I gave carbonate of ammonia, which defebrises the blood; there was nothing on the wound; the wound was closed by sutures, and closed it with adhesive plaster; I also put a belladonna plaster on the breast; don't know how long the slips of plaster adhered; probably a day or two; I did not remove them; Dr. Donnelly took them off, on his first or second visit; on the day I left the case, I was told that Dr. Donnelly had been there, but did not see him; was not there at the death of deceased.

Mr. Swartzwelder proposed to ask witness why he had withdrawn from the case. Objection was made by counsel for the prosecution. Court allowed the question.

Witness resumed—I felt hurt at the course Dr. Donnelly had adopted in my absence. The consulting physician did not agree with me in my treatment; he wished to adopt a different mode of treatment from that which I was pursuing; I continued my treatment up to about the time I left; he subsequently added to my course; he adhered principally to my mode; he added a simple application for the skin, and a preparation to facilitate expectoration; the consulting physician did not change the treatment after the 16th, that I am aware of; I did not examine the patient on the 17th, because I felt wounded by something that had been said to me, not by Dr. Donnelly, but by some other person; deceased was delirious at times for two or three days, or longer, after my first visit to him; he was not delirious on the day he was sitting up, at least while I was present.

Re-direct—Have been practicing five years; graduated in New York; have had similar cases under treatment. On the day that the deceased was sitting up, the remark I referred to was the only significant one he made; I was there only a short time; usually called upon him in the morning and whenever called upon; visited him several times at night; the parties attending him were alarmed at the symptoms manifested.

TESTIMONY OF DR. M'GIRR.

Dr. John A. McGirr, sworn—Am a practicing physician; have been for thirty years; saw the deceased on the night before the morning he died; he was at a house on Thirteenth street; he was in a dying condition at that time; that was the only time I saw him; was present at the post mortem examination of the body; visited the deceased at the request of Dr. Donnelly, who was present at the same time; made an examination of the wound; found a terrible wound between the third and fourth ribs on the right side; it was an inch and three-quarters in length through the skin and fatty tissue, and extended down to the mucles which unite the ribs to each other; it was probably from half to three-quarters of an inch in depth; did not pursue the examination of the wound any farther at that time; I merely examined the chest externally, with reference to effusion; we found the chest filled full of fluid; the excessive and labored respiration and copious perspiration showed that his hours were few; Dr. Donnelly and I concluded that he would not live twelve hours; he was conscious at the time; had no extended conversation with the patient; we ascertained the cause of the internal effusion by the *post mortem* examination the day after Loughran's decease; at the post mortem examination, we examined first whether there was any communication between the external wound and the cavity of the chest, as in our examination of the previous night it seemed to be closed. We found that we could pass a probe, and its shorter angle, nearest the breast bone, for a short distance, but not into the chest; the wound through the muscles in the cavity of the chest was plugged up by a freshly organized deposit of lymph; the cavity of the chest was then opened by Dr. Donnelly, and the immense effusion poured through the cut made by Dr. Donnelly; the effusion was then all removed, although it ran out so rapidly that we could not sponge it up fast enough; what we collected would fill about two-thirds of an ordinary water pail; when we cleaned out the chest we found that the lower portion of the fluid contained considerable matter or pus; we then examined the condition of the right lung, and found it forced out of its position and collapsed, or condensed and compressed, occupying a space in the upper portion of the chest not larger than my two fists; we found the *pleura*, or membrane, adhering together, where they had been wounded sticking to the wall of the chest where the wound penetrated, and also to the lung where it had been wounded. We then removed the lung and the portions of adhering *pleura*, and compared them to find a wound corresponding with the external wound. Found the lung had been wounded, and, on separating the pleura from it, the wound was closed up by the effusion of lymph in the same manner as the wound in the muscles had been closed. I separated the bands of lymph with the handle of my scalpel, and found that an artery, a vein and a bronchial tube had been severed; the cut in the lung must have been about half an inch in depth—deep enough to divide these three important parts of the lung. It was three-quarters of an inch in length in the collapsed lung. That of course gave us data for our conclusions as to the cause of death, unless we found the cause elsewhere. We examined the heart next and found it perfectly sound; we examined the other side of the chest and found the lung on that side somewhat congested from the pressure of the fluid on the right side against, interfering with respiration and circulation; the lung was, in the main part sound; our conclusion from the examination was that the man had died from the effect of this wound which had penetrated the right lung, corresponding with the external wound referred to on the right breast. It was a continuous wound, penetrating all the tissues I have described, through to the lungs; we also examined the wound on the forehead of deceased, and also the one on the back; did not pay much attention to them; they were not serious wounds; if they had been my attention would have been called to them in taking notes; my conclusion is that death was caused by the wound in the lung; the *post mortem* examination was made in the room where deceased died, on the day following his death; the deceased was of fine physical development.

Cross-examined—Suppose the deceased was about five feet eight or ten inches; he was very muscular in development; he had a well developed chest, and suppose that he would have weighed nearly two hundred pounds; I think the wound was such as I have described, and from experience had, would not be *necessarily* mortal, from the condition of the congested pleura and the amount of the effusion, we could estimate pretty nearly how long the effusion had been forming; in this case it must have been a week or ten days in forming; a wound having as much effusion as in this case would necessarily prove fatal; the amount of effusion would not in all cases cause death; if a favorable turn had occurred the effusion might have been absorbed; it often follows that in wounds of that character that symptoms of effusion and inflammation follow and then abate. The original effusion of the blood in the cavity of deceased's chest was a constant source of emulation, keeping up the inflammation of the pleura, and constantly liable to break out again; the man would not be safe as long as the effusion or any part of it remained; don't think the removal of the plaster and the probing of the wound tended to increase the inflammation, but it was caused by the presence of affused blood in the lower cavity of the chest.

TESTIMONY OF DR. DALY.

Dr. W. H. Daly, sworn—Saw the deceased, but don't recollect the date; he had been dead four hours; Drs. Donnelly, McGirr and Jamison were present; it was the *post mortem* examination on the body that I am speaking of; I was present and took some notes of the examination; saw two wounds on the deceased; one on the base of the neck was cicatrixed, or headed; there was another wound on the right breast, about four inches below the collar bone, and two inches and a half below the medium line; at its point of entrance it was about two inches in length, extending backwards and upwards into the cavity of the chest; this wound was not headed at its point of entrance, but was plugged up at a point about an inch in depth with a plastic lymph. [Witness here detailed the *post mortem* substantially the same as given by Dr. McGirr.]

Afternoon Session.

Court re-assembled at one and a half o'clock, when Dr. Daly resumed his position on the stand, and continued his testimony.

The wound was about one-fourth of an inch long, penetrating the lung, and a little less than that in breadth, and two and a quarter to three inches in depth; the entrance of the blade had divided the intercostles muscles of the lungs, this would cause a somewhat gaping wound, and admit atmospheric air; the effect of the admittance of atmospheric air would cause a collapse of the lungs; I omitted to state in the beginning that this man was apparently about twenty-two years of age, and had a stout muscular frame; his features indicated that he had suffered excruciating pain; there are no important arteries in the immediate vicinity of the wound; there are the intercostle arteries, and the external and internal mammery; the arteries were not severed, from the fact that hemorrhage would have followed if the arteries had been cut; in regard to the severance of the arteries, the intercostles and the internal mammery; in comparison with this, the result of the severance of the external mammery would have been small; the wound was caused by a sharp pointed cutting instrument; death was caused by pleurisy, the inflammation of this lining member of the lung with its constant effusion; this was the immediate cause of death; I clearly understand that the remote cause of death was, in all probability, the wound caused by the knife; what caused this pleurisy is very clear; if the man had not been stabbed, he likely would not have this inflammation; the effusion was caused by the inflammation; there are several contingent causes which might arise to produce this inflammation, such as taking cold; if this wound had not been inflicted there this inflammation or effusion would not have resulted.

Cross-examined—This effusion or inflammation might have been the result of a cold; or might have been caused by the wound; I could not say positively whether death necessarily and certainly ensued from this wound; the first result of inflammation is effusion of plastic lymph or a watery fluid; sometimes it attains the color not unlike the color of blood, but not quite so deep; a tolerably accurate opinion could be given as to the time it would take to form pus, upon examining the condition of the effusion in the cavity; pus would be formed from five to eight days after atmospheric air would be admitted, in this case I have pretty good evidence that the atmospheric air had good access to the pleurical cavity; it is possible but not probable, that if undue inflammatory action had gone on steadily in this cavity from the 7th of October to the 22d, just fifteen days, the condition of this effusion would have been the same as I found it; if this external mummery artery had been cut there would not have been much danger; the intercostle artery could not have been cut at all, because it is protected by a rib; did not observe whether the internal mummery artery was cut or not; the evidence is in favor of the fact that it was not cut, because the hemorrhage would have been very profuse; if there was any internal hemorrhage it was of no consequence; the traces of inflammation gave evidence that it was sufficiently violent to cause the death of any man.

By the Court—Are you of the opinion that inflammation resulted from the wound in the chest. Ans.—I am; I saw another wound in the base of the neck, but it was only a slight flesh wound, caused by the point of a weapon that had been arrested by the bone of the neck; the wound in the forehead was of a very slight character.

Alderman Taylor, sworn—Was called upon on the morning of the 7th of October, to go to the house of Mrs. O'Donnell; do not know the name of the person who requested me to go; it was about eight o'clock; the deceased could not speak when I called upon him; when I asked him if he was hurt he nodded assent; do not remember whether the physician had been there or not.

TESTIMONY OF EDWIN PRINTER.

Edwin Printer sworn—Live at No. 22 Pike street; am seventeen years of age; am employed at Moreland & Mitchell's livery stable; Stephen Hoffman lived on Penn street a few doors above O'Hara; the fight occurred in the morning between three and four o'clock; I was standing at the time outside on a window sill of Stephen Hoffman's saloon; that was the night of the formal opening; I heard a noise in the saloon which caused me to get upon the window sill; I then looked through the window to see what was going on; there were four in the room, the two Hoffmans, a man named Brozer, and a lady whom I took to be Stephen Hoffman's wife; did not see any other person in the room; they were all standing along the bar; they talked there about five minutes; I could hear what they said; I heard Nicholas Hoffman say, "Kill the —— that hit Stephen; I could see Nicholas Hoffman plainly; I did not see anything except seeing them talking; I did not hear anything except the remark made by N. Hoffman; heard loud talking as I was looking through the window; after N. Hoffman made the expression, the Hoffmans and Broser started into the back room; the lady then stood behind the bar and did not follow the men; I did not see anything after that; at the time of the difficulty I was standing just opposite the street, and was attracted there by the disturbance; as I was going down O'Hara street from Liberty street, I saw three men running down O'Hara street from Penn to Mulberry alley; could not tell how these three men were dressed; did not know any of them; they came out of the house after the man was cut; I saw the man that was cut after the occurrence, and also two men running after a policeman; I went into Hoffman's house when the policemen went in; I first saw Loughran in Lemon's house, which was next door; did not see the man before he was cut; the three men went into the back room in a rush; do not know who entered the back room first, nor who entered last; the bar room was lit with gas; after the men entered the back room I could not see anything because it was dark; the door leading to the back room was open; I could not hear or see anything that was going on in the back room; I got off the window sill after the party entered the back room; did not enter Hoffman's house until they were getting arrested; the Hoffmans were in and a number of others; did not see them carry Loughran out of the saloon.

Cross-examined—The affray occurred on the morning of the 7th of October; do not know what day of the week it was, I was going home at that hour; at that time worked at Pitcairn's; there was no one accompanying me that morning; I saw Lemon, who keeps the Fort Pitt House, just next door to S. Hoffman's saloon, come out of the front door of S. Hoffman's house; I heard it was the night of the formal opening; know that it was, because I had seen no tavern at that place; know S. Hoffman by sight; I first told the circumstances of the case to Mr. Mooney, a police officer whose beat is in that district; told him the day after; told him on Liberty street; my attention was attracted to the saloon by the disturbance; got on the window sill to see what was going on; knew Brosie about two months before the occurrence; knew S. Howmon a long time; my face was as close to the window as I could get; the room was well lighted; the Hoffmans and Brosie were in front and the lady in the back of the room; saw blood on the side of the face of one of the men; could not tell who it was; heard N. Hoffman say he would kill the —— that his brother; knew it was Nicholas from his voice; heard him talk frequently about the engine house in that ward; was pretty familiar with his voice; it was at the Niagara Engine Engine House; the last time I saw him there was about a year ago; I heard him talk at various other places in the ward; from the time I saw the men running down Mulberry alley, to the time when the three men rushed into the back room, was about five minutes; did not hear any noise before the men rushed into the back room; no person passed along the street while I was there; I had never been in Hoffman's house before that morning, and it was with the police; when the three men entered the back room the woman halloed and began to cry; I did not see anything after that.

THE VERDICT IN THE BIRMINGHAM HOMICIDE CASE.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and during the examination of the preceding witness, the jury empanneled in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Welsh and Albert Long, returned into the court room after an absence of forty-four hours. They rendered a verdict of not guilty in the case of Albert Long, and in the case of Patrick Welsh they returned a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court. After the reading of the verdict Albert Long was discharged by proclamation, and Patrick Welsh remanded for sentence.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES HANLON.

James Hanlon sworn—Live in the old Fifth ward; on the night of this difficulty, S. Hoffman was living in the house where it occurred; I went to the house between one and two o'clock, in company with Thomas Loughran and John Lemon, with the intention of taking a drink, it being the formal opening. when I went into the house I met Nicholas Hoffman there; there were other men there, but I was not acquainted with them; Nicholas Hoffman introduced me to his brother Stephen; did not get acquainted with any of the others; there was also a lady in at the time; we took a drink, and Nicholas and I entered into a conversation about rolling mill men; Loughran joined in the conversation; Nicholas and Loughran talked for some minutes and contradicted one another; I believe Loughran contradicted Nicholas in the talk; Nick called him a liar and offered to strike him; Nick then caught hold of Loughran and threw him upon the floor; after throwing him upon the floor Nicholas got up on him, when Stephen Hoffman came running from the end of the bar and think he tried to separate them; there were two strangers in the house whom I left behind me at Lemon's; after I took a drink Lemon went out and brought these two men in with the intention of treating them; these two strangers joined in the affray, and Lemon tried to separate all the men; after the men were separated, Laughran was ejected from the house, accompanied by one of the strangers; when the Hoffmans got up they were covered with blood, bleeding freely as if they had been wounded on the head; they came toward Lemon and were each of them having a chair; we told them that Laughran was gone, and they should put away the chairs; Laughran was at the outside door, and tried to gain admission; I saw Nicholas put his hand in his pocket and draw out a knife; he opened the knife and made some expression, but I did not distinctly hear what it was; I don't remember exactly the words, but the import of it was that Laughran would not bother him much longer; I then saw Laughran make his appearance at the back door, the door leading into the bar room; I shouted for Loughran to leave, when I saw Nick make for him; I could see the glance of the knife; could not tell whether it was the blade or the handle; the knife was in his hand; I heard a jostle at the door, but it was so dark I could not see who the parties were; I tried to get out by the front door, but it was locked; the fight was in the room back of the bar room; at that time I could not tell who was in the room; I tried to get out of the back door, and just at this time I saw Lemon go out of the front door; I then went out of the front door and called for the police and cried murder, and Lemon did the same; at the time of the jostle I could not say where Nick was, because it was dark, but he went that way (meaning the back room); when Laughran made his appearance at the door I was standing with my back to the bar; Nicholas Hoffman was standing further back; Nicholas Hoffman left the room first, Stephen followed, and then the third man; it was a penknife that Nick held in his hand; Laughran did not appear to be very drunk at the time of the difficulty; the Hoffmans were not intoxicated; could not tell how Laughran was dressed; don't think he had on his working clothes; I helped to put Laughran out the first time; think it was Brosie who locked the door; I caught hold of him to put him out; I next saw him at the back part of Hugh Hanlon's house; do not know how he got into Hanlon's house; he was then lying on his back covered with blood; the Hoffman's and I were then arrested, I saw Loughran the next morning; he was very weak and bleeding, and breathing heavily; saw him again three days afterward; he appeared to be a little easier; never saw him afterwards; Hanlin is my second cousin; he and Simon were in partnership and kept the Fort Pitt House.

Evening Session.

Court convened at seven and a half o'clock, when James Hanlon took his place on the stand, and the examination was resumed as follows:

Cross-examined—Laughran, Lemon and I went into Hoffman's saloon about two o'clock in the morning; Laughran went in first, I followed, and Lemon was the last; we had been in Lemon's saloon before we entered Hoffman's; we had been in Lemon's about an hour; I had been at a party above Lawrenceville before I went into Lemon's house; went to that party between seven and eight o'clock that evening; returned to the city on the emigrant train; from the train I went to the Rush House, to meet several men but they were not there; took one or two drinks at the party; it might have been six; also took a drink at the Rush House; then went to Lemon's; I found there Thomas Loughran, John Lemon and two strangers; was introduced to the two strangers at Lemon's; don't recollect their names; Loughran: introduced me; these were the strangers who want into Hoffman's with Lemon; I also drank at Lemon's; do not recollect whether I took half dozen drinks or not; Loughran took as many drinks as I did; while at Hoffman's I think I had two drinks; I am not certain but I might have had more; when I reached Hoffman's I was getting pretty funny; I could walk as straight as any man; I believe I took at least four drinks at McKee's, one at the Rush House, five at Semm's, two at Hoffman's when I lost count; I was examined before the Mayor the next morning; think I stated the same circumstances before the Mayor as I did here; was incapable at that time to give a full statement, because I was rather full, and had lain in the cell the remaining part of the night; was examined in the afterpart of the same day; Lemon and the Mayor and a number of others were present; the second examination took place in the office on Fourth street; do not recollect of saying to the Mayor that after the affray I found myself in the back alley, as I didn't know how I got there; after the first fight Loughran was ejected, and one of the strangers went with him; don't recollect whether I testified before the Mayor, that I was so drunk that I could not tell exactly what Nicholas Hoffman said; did not say to the Mayor that Lemon went out with Loughran; I have as clear a recollection that Lemon was in the house after Loughran was ejected, as I have of the number of drinks I took at Lemon's saloon; after Loughran was put out think there were seven in the room; the stranger, Lemon and the Hoffmans, a lady, Brosie and myself; the stranger was in the room when Nicholas Hoffman took a knife out of his pocket; he pulled the knife while Loughran was knocking at the door; the door was locked; could not say whether the stranger who remained in the house went out of the front or back way; when Loughran was put out Nicholas and Stephen Hoffman's heads were bleeding; Loughran entered by the back door; did not see any blood upon him; did not see any blood on him when he was thrust out; don't know how Nicholas got his head hurt; did not see any one strike him; I am an Irishman; was pretty full that night; am not in the habit of fighting; was not engaged in that fight; during the fight I tried to get out of the front door, but it was locked; then went out of the back door, but could not find my way out into the street; when I returned saw Lemon go out of the front door and followed him; on the whole, my recollections of the whole affair are not very positive.

John Lemon—Reside on Penn street, next door to Stephen Hoffman's saloon; Loughran came to my house about nine o'clock, went out about twelve o'clock, and returned in about half an hour; I went into Hoffman's about half past o'clock; Hanlon and Loughran went in together; I went in about five minutes after; when I went in, some one was treating and I drank with them; I went out a minute after I entered, and returned again with two strangers; when I went in the second time Nicholas Hoffman and Hanlon were talking about rolling mill men, and Loughran joined in the discussion; after Loughran and Nicholas Hoffman commenced talking Hanlon did not say much; after talking awhile Nicholas called Loughran a liar and struck him; they then got into a fight, when Loughran was thrown on the floor; it then began to be a mixed up thing; they were finally separated, when Loughran got upon his feet; he was then ejected; after that there was no one in the house but the Hoffman's, Hanlon, Hoffman's wife and I; do not remember of seeing Brosie after that; the Hoffmans were bleeding at the time; Nicholas Hoffman then pulled out a knife; don't remember what he said; while he was talking Loughran made his appearance at the back door; the two Hoffman's then went forward and met Loughran in the hall at the back door; I told Mrs. Hoffman, who was behind the bar, that I wanted to get out; she found the key on the floor and opened the door; I then went out to the corner of Twelfth street and called "watch," and then went around the ally to Stephen Hoffman's house, when I heard Loughran lamenting as if he was suffering great pain; I then took Loughran to my house and laid him on the kitchen floor; went up stairs and told the boarders to come down; I went out of the door and met a policeman; the policeman told me that I would have to accompany him to the Mayor's office; Loughran had on a black coat and black pants; do not know who put Loughran out after the fight; Nicholas Hoffman pulled out his knife about two minutes after Loughran was put out; the blade of the knife was about two inches long; he opened the knife after he pulled it out; he appeared to be excited at the time; Loughran returned in from three to four minutes after he was put out; after Nicholas Hoffman opened his knife he did nothing until Loughran made his appearance; he was standing in the bar at the time; he talked to all who were in the room.

Cross-examined—Don't recollect the day the difficulty occurred; do not remember who kept tavern in Hoffman's saloon before he opened there; was slightly acquainted with Stephen Hoffman; knew Loughran very well; he boarded with me about three months; never saw the strangers before that night; I do not know how many drinks I took on the day of the difficulty; am not certain whether I took any; when I went into the saloon some one was treating; I did not stay long, but went out to get the strangers and returned soon after; the conversation between Nicholas Hoffman and Hanlon commenced while I was out getting the strangers; do not recollect what was said during the conversation. The examination was continued at some length, but nothing new of any importance was elicited.

Court then adjourned at twenty minutes past ten, until nine o'clock this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

62 Com. vs. Henry Cramer et al.
65 Com. vs. Charles Hood.
58 Com. vs. Matthew Keep.
30 Com. vs. Philip Durand.
58 Com. vs. Carline Schubert.
34 Com. vs. Harrison Berger.
77 Com. vs. Robert Hanshue.
82 Com. vs. Philip Bauer.
75 Com. vs. John Golden.
73 Com. vs. James R. Hays.
71 Com. vs. Wm. Rippley.
78 Com. vs. Smith Elkins and W. J. Graham.
80 Com. vs. Charles Carter, et al.
83 Com. vs. James Blakely.
85 Com. vs. Archibald Montague.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

2 Com. vs. Emma Barret.
10 Com. vs. Joseph Robinson.
11 Com. vs. Mena Hare.
14 Com. vs. Josiah Foster et al.
43 Com. vs. Wm. H. Barrett.
121 Com. vs. Matthew Irwin.
122 Com. vs. Peter Mourian.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The first case taken up was that of Christopher O'Neill, executor of Henry O'Neill, vs. Adam Jacobs. Jury withdrawn and compulsory non-suit entered.

The case of Mrs. Catherine Gill vs. John McKelvy, was next taken up. This was an action for board obtained by the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff for $70 85.

The next case taken up was that of James Watterson vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Action for breach of contract. On trial.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Reports on Missions, Education, and State of the Church—Form of Charter For New Parishes—Closing Business of the Convention.

The Convention reassembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and after divine service, was called to order by the President, Bishop Kerfoot.

After the approval of the minutes a motion was made to elect one member of the Board of Missions to take the place of E. S. Golden, Esq., resigned.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Dr. Norman was elected *viva voce*, as a member of said Board.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The President called for reports of Committees.

Rev. Mr. Hartman presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, showing the following unfinished matters: 1. Report of the Committee on By Laws, supplementary to the new charter. 2. Report of the Committee on Education. Report of the Committee on Canons. 4. Report of the Committee on the state of the church.

AN "UNPARLIAMENTARY" PROCEEDING.

Rev. Mr. Karcher rose to ask if the resolution in the last journal, in reference to the change of the name "Convention," was not unfinished business.

The President decided that this resolution, having been postponed for one year, was no longer before the Convention.

Mr. Karcher appealed from the decision of the Chair, and during his remarks was called to order by the President for the use of unparliamentary language.

Mr. Bylesby moved that the decision of the Chair be sustained, which was agreed to.

The report of the Committee on Unfinished Business was then received, and the committee discharged.

REPORT ON MISSIONS.

Rev. Mr. Smith presented and read the report of the Board of Missions. The report says that in thirty-three localities, *stated* services have been held, and at several other points occasional services, in most of which the church's voice would not have been heard, but for the assistance rendered by this Board. These thirty-three regular stations are occupied by fifteen missionaries, among whom a few changes have taken place during the past year, but who for the most part remain faithfully at their stations.

The report of the Treasurer shows that $4,611 22 have been received, and $4,285 70 have been expended during the year, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $174 48.

The report was accepted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Rev. H. H. Loring presented the report of the Committee on Education, relative to Diocesan schools or colleges. The committee, after discussing the subject at some length, and commending in general terms the consideration of the whole question, say: "They feel that a proper sentiment in regard to it must prevail before anything definite can be undertaken with a prospect of success." In view of the magnitude of the subject, the committee asked to be continued.

Report accepted and committee continued.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Spaulding read the report of the Committee on the State of the Church, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be continued, that they may prepare with accuracy the tabular reports for the journal, and also make such modifications and improvements in the form of parochial reports as experience may suggest.

Resolved, That the officers of the charitable and educational institutions within the diocese be requested to make annual reports to the Bishop, to be laid before the Convention.

Resolved, That the form of certificates of election of lay delegates be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, that they may make it conform to the constitution and canons of the diocese.

The resolutions were adopted.

Rev. Mr. Killekelly moved that the Convention return to the practice adopted in the Journal of 1865, in reference to the printing of Parochial Reports. Adopted.

FORM OF CHARTER FOR PARISHES.

Bishop Kerfoot (Rev. Mr. Smith in the chair) then submitted the form of charter recommended to be used in the formation of new parishes, which was still under discussion and amendment when the hour of adjournment arrived.

The Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock, and was opened with devotional exercises.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

Rev. R. S. Smith, Registrar of the Diocese, presented his annual report as follows:

The Registrar begs leave to report to the Convention that during the past year he has received for permanent record, a detailed account of the money received and expended by the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund; also, a narrative of the founding and growth of the church at Sugar Hill, Jefferson county. As the necessities of the Diocese require that the books and valuable papers in the hands of the Registrar be deposited in a place at once safe and accessible to the Bishop, Standing Committee and officers of the Diocese, the present Registrar respectfully desires to resign, in the hope that some one will be elected who will be able to comply with the conditions above indicated.

The report was received, but the Convention declined to accept the resignation of the Registrar, deeming the change unnecessary.

THE FORM OF CHARTER.

The Convention, (Rev. Mr. Smith in the chair,) then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Form of Charter recommended to be used in the organization of new parishes. The paper was discussed at considerable length, finally adopted as amended, and ordered to be printed.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Before resuming the chair, Bishop Kerfoot submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are specially due and are hereby heartily given to Malcolm Hay, Esq., Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund of this Diocese, for his very thorough and efficient management of the trust committed to him.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE EPISCOPAL FUND.

Mr. Hay presented a plan for the endowment of the Episcopal fund, which was ordered to be printed in the Journal, and to lay over until the next Convention.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Scarborough, five hundred extra copies of the Bishop's address were ordered to be printed, and placed in the hands of the Bishop for distribution.

THANKS.

On motion of Mr. H. J. Lynch, the thanks of the Convention were given to the Secretary, Rev. R. J. Coster, and his Assistant, Rev. T. L. Bellam, for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Thanks were also tendered to Rev. John Scarborough, for his opening sermon; to the rector, wardens and vestry of St. Peter's, for the use of the church, and to the choir of said church for their valuable aid. Also, to the Committees on Canons and on Charter, for their able reports. Also, to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their hospitality, and to the reporters of the press.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

The Rev. Mr. Karcher called up his proposed amendment to the rules, which would allow the minority a voice in the elections, etc., by allowing cumulative voting. The gentleman urged his proposed amendment in a speech, in which he spoke of two parties in the church—a majority and a minority party—and held that the amendment would do away with all the chafing and uneasiness now caused by the injustice and unfairness of denying the minority a potent voice in the elections.

Rev. Mr. Scarborough replied to Mr. Karcher, in which he denied that there were two parties in the convention, and expressed the hope that no countenance would be given to any such declaration. He concluded by moving that the whole matter be laid upon the table, which was carried by a decided vote.

The minutes were then read, preparatory to a final adjournment.

After religious services, the Convention adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday of June, 1871, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh.

THE KNIFE AND THE PISTOL.

"Pressing Invitation" Sternly Resisted.

It is related to us by a reliable gentleman that as a countryman was passing down Liberty street, yesterday, he was caught by the arm by a salesman for a clothing firm, and solicited to step in and buy some clothes. The countryman resisted, and was about going on, when the tenacity with which he was held stopped his further progress and aroused his indignation. Drawing back his right arm, he sent his clenched fist "thud" against the chin of the salesman, the effect of which was to lay him flat upon the pavement. The countryman walked on, but in an instant he found that the man whom he had so unceremoniously "set back" was at his heels, with a drawn knife in his hands, and flanked on either side by a companion, the trio presenting a rather hostile appearance. The countryman, with the quickness and coolness which characterized his first performance, drew a seven shooter from his pocket, and instantly discharged a ball at the man with the knife, which although missing its mark, caused him to beat a very sudden retreat. The other two at the same time turned tail, and a shot was sent whizzing after each of them, which hastened their movements considerably. Being master of the situation, the countryman pocketed his weapon and resumed his walk down street. He exhibited a good deal of pluck and courage, but as a marksman he cannot be said to be a success; as he failed to draw blood on either of the three to whom his compliments were directed. The affray lasted but a minute or two, and created but little excitement. Gentlemen in the clothing business, who are in the habit of "pressing" customers into their stores, should be careful not to pull too hard when resistance is offered, lest they may be knocked down for their impertinence.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Man Struck by a Bridge and Killed.

A fatal accident occurred at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at East Liberty, resulting in the instant death of William Funk. It appears that at the time mentioned a freight train left East Liberty station, and Funk, who was a brakeman, started over the top of the cars, and the conductor, Robert McCabe, saw him just before they reached the bridge, but thought he was about to get down. After passing the bridge the conductor missed Funk, and signalled to stop the train. This was done as soon as possible, and the unfortunate man was found lying on the track some distance back, quite dead. He had been knocked off by the bridge, and had fallen with his head on the track, and the skull was terribly crushed. Deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and married. The remains were brought to Lawrenceville and carried to the railroad boarding house, where deceased stopped while in the city. An inquest was held by Coroner Clawson yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE MUSIC CONTEST.—All music-loving people should go to the Pittsburgh Female College this evening, in order to witness the grandest musical event that has ever occurred at that excellent institution—the vocal and instrumental concert by the pupils contesting for the McKee and Mellor prizes. The best musicians in the Music Department of the College have entered the lists, and it is expected that the contest this evening will eclipse all the brilliant affairs of the kind that have ever taken place there. The concert will be concluded in time to enable persons residing in the suburban districts to go home on the night accommodation train. Tickets at Mellor & Hoene's music store, Fifth avenue, and at all the book stores.

ALLEGHENY.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman so Severely Crushed That Death Ensues.

Coroner Clawson was summoned yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest upon the body of a young man named Wm. Rhodes, who died about nine o'clock yesterday morning in consequence of injuries received at the outer depot of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road on Wednesday morning.

It appears that Rhodes was at work coupling cars, and was caught between the bumpers and so badly crushed that the internal injuries he received caused his death. He was taken to his boarding house, on Market street, Sixth ward, and was even able fifteen minutes before his death, yesterday, to walk about the room, although he was told by the physician that he could not live only a few hours at farthest. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

Decased was about twenty years of age and his home was in Steubenville, and his mother was telegraphed to several times, but up to last evening no response had been received. It appears that another member of the family was killed in exactly the same manner some years ago. The deceased was a nephew of Mr. John Rhodes, of this city.

SOUTH SIDE.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Buchanan Postoffice, (Birmingham,) June 17, 1870:

Adams, B. C.; Adams, L. C.

Barr, Wm. P.; Bartlett, Mrs. L. A.; Brien, Thomas; Burtt, Wm. J.; Burns, Jno. S.; Burns, Mrs. Elizabeth; Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth; Bowers, Fred K.; Benson, Miss M. J.; Bradley, George; Bodyne, Wm.

Campbell, Mrs. M. J.; Carns, Robert; Connor, Dennis; Cook, Miss Emma; Chilton Hiram; Carwell, John G.; Carnahan, Miss M. A.; Carney, Mrs. Edward.

Duffy, J. E.; Doyle, Henry; Danford, John; Davis, Miss Mary; Davis, Miss Annie; Davis, Thos. G.; Davis, Miss Sophia; Duncan, Thomas P.; Donovan, Daniel; Dillon, James; Doyles, Miss Mary E.

Enright, John; Emson, Miss; Evans, D.

Farrell, Mrs. P.; Finch, Wm.; Fortunes, Wm.; Flinn, James; Fulton, Chas.

Goldthrop, F.; Gamrod, George; Grimes, Jas.; Gordon, Miss Annie D.; Gue, Jake; Good, Jno.

Henney, Jackson; Helm, Harry; Headley, Peter; Haydon, Mrs. M.; Hays, R.; Hobson, Chas.; Howard, Johnnie.

Jones, Lewis J.; Jones, Isaac; Johnson, Albert; Johnson, S. R.; Johnson, James; Jenkins David.

Kelly, S. M.; Kearns, H. and F.; Kearney, James.

Love, Wil; Lecky, George C.; Lavelle, John; Martin John; Mathews John; Montrose, A.; Marshall, Miss E. L.; Morgan Rush; Morgan, Wm.; Moss, F. F.; Miller, Cyrus; McMains, Mrs. M.; McKenna, Patrick; McCormick, Mrs. J. E.; McCollough, Hugh; McDonough, P. E.

O'Neil, R.

Pastory, Jacob.

Reese, Miss Rhoda; Robson, John; Radford, A. S.

Shook, Levi; Shepperd, H. T.; Smith, Thos.; Stuart, James M.; Slicker, P.; Sayer, Chas.

Thompson, John; Triplett, Wm.

Upperman, H.

Vaughn, Geo. W.; Vogel, Barney.

White, John; Williams, J. C.; Whalen, James; Watts, Chas.

Young, Miss Sarah; Young, James; Yolton, Samuel.

PHILIP HOERR, Postmaster.

UNMAILABLE LETTER.—There is an unmailable letter at Buchanan Postoffice addressed to Miss Ellen Cox, Rockland, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Richard Mason, an employee at the works of Lewis, Oliver & Co., was yesterday quite severely injured. It appears that his right hand was caught in some cog wheels and the fingers badly crushed. The injured man was attended by Dr. J. D. Thomas.

THREATENED HIS FAMILY.—About eleven o'clock last night Dennis McCafferty, of Chartiers township, was brought to the lock-up by a South Pittsburgh constable, who held a commitment from Justice Barker, consigning the prisoner to jail on a charge of threatening to murder his family. It was alleged by members of the McCafferty's family that the accused, while in a state of intoxication yesterday, made threats that he would take the lives of his wife and children. The Justice, in default of bail in five hundred dollars, committed McCafferty for trial. He will be taken to jail this morning.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Salisbury.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Elizabeth Lipp charged her husband, Justice Michael Lipp, with assault and battery. Held for Court.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

TEETH KNOCKED OUT.

John Deibold made an information for assault and battery against William Williams, alleging that defendant had struck him in the face, knocking his teeth out. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Conrad, of Birmingham.]

A SERIOUS THREAT.

George Stinger alleges that John Futendorf threatened to cut his heart out. Warrant issued.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

DISORDERLY.

Michael McQuade and Michael Nagle were arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, Ellen Gearing prosecutor. It was alleged that they forced their way into defendant's house in "Limerick," and acted in a very disorderly manner. The case was settled at the hearing.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Brown alleges that Frederick Hunderpound and Adam Zeiler assaulted him at a hotel on the South Side. Warrant issued.

Philip Wayman preferred a charge of assault and battery against Jacob and Frederick Ott, father and son. The prosecutor alleges that he went into the hotel kept by the defendants and they took possession of his cap, and that when he tried to recover it they struck him. Warrants were issued.

The Life Sustaining Organs.

The two organs which minister most directly to the support of the body are the stomach and liver. In the former the first process of digestion takes places under the action of that powerful solvent, the gastric juice. Thence the food, converted into a pulp, passes into the duodenum, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, flowing from the liver, and of the fluid generated by the pancreas, or sweetbread of the system. These secretions separate the nutritious portion from the rest, and it is then taken up by the absorbent vessels and conveyed into the channels of circulation in the form of venous blood, while the waste matter is discharged through the bowels. Unless all these processes are duly performed, disease of some sort is inevitable, and the best of all medicinal agents for preserving or restoring the tone and regulating the action of the three organs—(the stomach, liver and intestines)—by which the three-fold work is carried on, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Indigestion is generally accompanied by constipation, and the gentle cathartic operation of the Bitters is no less important in cases of this kind, than its tonic effect upon the stomach and the biliary gland. Beauty of person as well as health, depends in no small degree upon the regularity of the excretive functions. A sallow complexion, a thick opaque coarse skin, a tainted breath, rush of blood to the head, loss of memory, headache, and extreme mental depression, are the usual accompaniments of costiveness. A course of the Bitters will infallibly relieve, and finally banish these obnoxious symptoms, while invigorating the stomach and promoting healthy action in the liver. This genial vegetable stomachic and alterative, strikes at disease in its primary sources, the assimilating, secretive and expulsive organs, and the cures it effects are consequently thorough and complete.

The Very Best.

If you want a superior article of bread, crackers or Scotch biscuit, go to Marvin's, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. Try them, as you cannot fail to be pleased. MWF

LOCAL NOTICES.

Many Advantages

Will be found in purchasing the paper sacks manufactured by Godfrey & Clark, at No. 270 Liberty street. Flour dealers and grocers pronounce these sacks the best they have ever used.

A Gentleman

Dressed in the height of fashion, was perambulating Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon, and in response to numerous inquiries concerning his elegant outfit, he replied that he procured his clothing at the store of Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. He added that he had patronized that establishment for several years, and he had never met with a disappointment there. The stock of ready made clothing is the largest and most fashionable in the city. With their large workshop and first class cutter, this firm are also prepared to make clothing to order in a satisfactory manner.

The Distinguished Characteristics

Of the Ramaley hat, sold at No. 62 Fifth avenue, are perfect comfort combined with style, elegance and durability. We mention these facts for the guidance of our readers, and we feel sure that the great demand for these summer hats warrants us in recommending them. One thing is certain, if you desire a stylish hat, Ramaley will suit you. A glance at Ramaley's establishment, 62 Fifth avenue, will convince any one that it is the great hat store of the city.

To all Whom it May Concern.

Send to Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, for pamphlet containing recipe for Rev. Wilson's remedy for consumption. A sure cure.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

Durable Scales.

To J. F. Keeler, Esq., 38 Wood Street:

DEAR SIR—The wrought iron frame Scale purchased from you about eight years ago, has been in daily use during that time, giving entire satisfaction, and is still in constant use.
ANDREW KLOMAN,
tf Genl. Supt. Union Iron Mills.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols,

Ammunition and gun material of all kinds at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army rifles, carbines, revolvers, bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a price list.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

Moller's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

Is less objectionable to the taste and smell, it is more readily taken by delicate persons and children, is more easily assimilated, and is productive of more immediate benefit than other kinds of oil are. Dr. J. Marion Sims says: "For some years I had given up the use of cod liver oil altogether; but since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre to Peter Moller's cod liver oil, I have prescribed it almost daily, and have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with it." Sold by druggists. Harris & Ewing, agents. FW

Pimples on the Face.

For comedones, black-worms or grubs, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face, use Perry's comedone and pimple remedy. Sold by all druggists.

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's moth and freckle lotion. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, N. Y. Sold by all druggists. TUF

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

HATS AND CAPS.

Hats and Caps,
AT
WHOLESALE
FULL LINE
MEN'S AND BOYS'
FUR, WOOL,
Straw and Palm Leaf
HATS.
LATEST STYLES
OF
CAPS.
ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT
Lowest Eastern Prices.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
New Goods Received Daily.

Hartman & Ecker,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate, Boiler and Furnace Tile, Cupola and Circular Brick, Stove Linings, Flue Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, Chimney Tops, Garden Vases, Pedestals, Statuary and Borders, and all kinds of Clay Goods made to order.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
Pennsylvania and Vermont Roofing Slate, Minton's Encaustic Tile, Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, White Sand, Plaster Paris, Land Plaster, Stone Hearths, Lightning Rods, &c.
Office—176 Wood street. Works—Second avenue, near the Birmingham Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Orders for Roofing, Laying Tile and Bricklaying Jobbing solicited and promptly attended to.
TTHSF

FOR SALE.

H. S. OVERHOLT offers for sale a Tract of Land, containing 100 Acres, situated in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 12 miles east of Pittsburgh, on the Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike, on which are erected a large two-story Frame Dwelling House, large Bank Barn, large Horse Stable, and also a small Tenant House. About sixty (60) Acres of said land is underlaid with Coal. This Property has formerly been known as Carpenter's Old Tavern Stand. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of JOHN MELLON, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Pittsburgh, or of
H. S. OVERHOLT,
West Overton, Westmoreland county, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE,
FOR A BRIEF SEASON,
Commencing Monday, June 20th.
THE WONDERFUL PANITHIOPTICONICA
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Twenty Distinguished Artists
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STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,
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In the LECTURE ROOM of the Church for four nights, beginning THIS 14TH OF JUNE. Proceeds for benevolent purposes.

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Bible Tableaux
AFTER THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF
GUSTAVE DORE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
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The Committee in charge of the Humboldt Monument, in order to raise additional funds to meet the increased expenses consequent upon making improvements and changes on the Monument now nearly finished, and also to meet the expenses of the proposed Inauguration Ceremonies, which will take place in a month or two, have prevailed upon PROF. CONRAD and the TURNERS' SOCIETY, to reproduce a number of the
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX,
Giving the Chief Incidents of Bible History, after Dore's celebrated Paintings, which were presented with such great applause during the Spring months by the Turners.
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By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, at No. —, June Term, A. D. 1870, the undersigned, Administrators of GEORGE SOLES, late of the Borough of McKeesport, deceased, will expose at Public Sale, upon the Premises, in said Borough, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Lot of Ground, viz: All that certain Lot of Ground, situate on the south side of Fourth street, in the Borough of McKeesport aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Fourth street and Strawberry alley, thence east by said street, sixty ft. nine and one-quarter inches (60 ft. 9¼ in.) to the line of Lot No. 2 in Millar's plan; thence south one hundred and forty-one feet (141) more or less to Jerome street; thence west, by the same, sixty-one feet (61), more or less to Strawberry alley; and thence north, by the same, one hundred and forty-one feet (141), more or less, to Fourth street, at the place of beginning, being Lot No. 1, in plan of Alex. Millar, Assignee of Robt. Sinclair, upon which is erected a two-story Frame House, with Outbuildings.
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